The New-York Times.

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OPERATIONS AGAINST RICHMOND.

Advices from Gen. McClellan's Army to Yesterday Afternoon.

The Advance of the Bottom's Bridge Column a Mile and a Half Beyond the Chickahominy.

SKIRMISHING WITH THE ENEMY.

The Rebel Army Believed to be Massed Near the City.

Preparations for Bridging the Creek.

The Rebels Shelled Away from the New Bridge Crossing.

THEIR RETREAT A HURRIED ONE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

A dispatch to the WAR Department from Gen. McCLELLAN states as follows:

"Three skirmishes to-day. We drove the rebels from Mechanicsville, seven miles from New-Bridge. The Fourth Michigan about finished the Louisiana Tigers. Fifty prisoners and fifty killed; our loss ten killed and wounded."

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, TEN MILES FROM RICHMOND, Saturday, May 24.

Our troops crossed the Chickahominy yesterday, both at Bottom's and the Railroad bridges, and now occupy a position one and a half miles beyond. A few of the enemy's pickets only were seen in front of the advance, under Gen. STONEMAN, at New-Bridge. A strong guard of the enemy is still visible on the opposite side of the creek. Their presence will not interfere with the crossing of our troops when the proper time comes.

A large number of men have been detailed for the building of a number of bridges at different points on the creek.

The balloon ascension made to-day by Prof. LOWE gave no assurance of the enemy being in any considerable force near at hand. From the best information that can be obtained, the enemy have selected a position between three and four miles on this side of Richmond to meet the National troops. The advance of the National army now being within seven miles of Richmond, its further progress must necessarily be slow, in order that the main body shall come up, to be prepared to meet any emergency that may arise in approaching the capital of rebeldom.

Very little firing was heard to-day in the direction of the position held by our gunboats in the James River.

The morale and vigor of the Army of the Potomac is equal to that of any in the world. For these characteristics it is indebted, in a great measure, to its Provost-Marshal, Brig.-Gen. ANDREW PORTER. The condition of the troops in passing through Virginia has probably made a favorable contrast to the rebel army in the minds of the people, as is also every course which has been pursued by the military authorities generally.

SATURDAY, May 24—P. M.

The only matter of interest which has occurred today was the shelling out of the rebels on the opposite side of the river at Newbridge, which was done in a most satisfactory manner by the battery of Major ROBERTSON and Capt. TITHALL, of the Second Artillery. The enemy made no response, *but suddenly broke camp and left with their baggage trains.* The balloon made an excursion near one of the batteries, and from its elevated position a note was made of the effect of the different shots, which was communicated to those in charge of the battery.

Gen. MARCY and a portion of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff were present, and witnessed the precipitate retreat of the enemy.

There is nothing further worthy of note from the direction of Richmond, to-day.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

THE BOTTOM'S BRIDGE COLUMN.

Southern Hospitality—Rose Cottage—Flight of Its Occupants—House of Dr. Tazewell Tyler, Son of the Ex-President—Interesting Correspondence—The Secession Plottings of Gov. Wise Revealed—Curious Letters from Him to Gen. Tyler—His Confidence in Buchanan—Movement of the Army.

ROSE COTTAGE, NEAR BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, Va., Monday, May 19, 1862.

We are receiving full proof of Southern hospitality as we advance toward Richmond. The doors of the most comfortable mansions along the way are thrown wide open to receive us, and not content with sharing with us alike, their inhabitants leave everything in our possession; forsaking their own homes that we may find shelter. Their houses are left at our disposal; their servants wait to do our bidding; their furniture, their (empty) larders, their libraries, are freely open to our use; we dine at their tables; we repose upon their couches; we walk in their gardens; and this comes to us by no violence, for not so much as a request is waited for; all is left for us to enter and occupy. The little treasures of domestic life; the lock of hair, recalling some dead darling; the daguerreotype of the household pet; the old family bible; the little keepsakes of affection, are left within our reach, and even the choicest secrets of affection, hidden in dingy letters, filed away in dusty pigeonholes, or laid aside in some old trunk, stored in a garret corner.

Here at Rose Cottage I write, comfortably seated, at a library desk where private papers of all sorts fill the pigeon-holes and drawers before me, and the shelves above are lined with standard works. "Byron's Works" leaning familiarly against "Hume's History," and "Marshall's Life of Washington" standing side by the "Philosophy of Medicine," Wilson on Frabrile Diseases," and other works on medicine Nor is religion wanting; "Chalmers' Presbyterian Discourses" neutralizing that loud Baptist voice of "Theodosia; or, the Heroine of Faith," and the "New-York Pulpit in the Revival of 1858," Baxter's Call" and "James' Anxious Inquirer" appearing to testify to the soundly orthodox character of the former occupants of this comfortable home on the outskirts of Richmond, whose esthetic tastes are indicated by the engravings about the room, the piano in one corner and the guitar in another.

Before what phantom of Northern character is it that these people fly from their well-furnished homes, without so much as waiting for a change of raiment? The negroes remain, when not forced away, in spite of the wild stories told them of how the Yankees treat the slaves. The poor and middling class of whites are generally found in their dwellings; but the homes of luxury and refinement are generally deserted where an advance has not been too rapid to admit of flight. There is reason why timid females should shrink from the approach of any army, when their proper protectors have forsaken them; but here their excusable alarm has been increased by the false statements of such men as MAGRUDER, who ought to know the truth. The ladies of this family had determined to remain, the servants tells us, but Gen. MAGRUDER, who stayed here last Tuesday night, so frightened them with his stories, that they were afraid to await our coming.

So it was at TAZEWELL TYLER'S house, five miles back. There everything was deserted, the last Southern occupants of the house having been Gen. STUART and his Staff, who left in the morning in advance of our troops coming up in the afternoon. The whole family history of the TYLERS was then spread before us in the books and papers left open to inspection; the medical works belonging to the Doctor, TAZEWELL TYLER himself; the theological treatises of his brother-in-law, Rev. H. W. DENNISON, formerly Rector of St. Paul's, in Richmond; the religious works, the cook books, the novels and the poetry, to the young ladies of the family, and, not the least interesting to the inquisitive, the private and *very* private papers of JOHN TYLER, Jr., brother-in-law of TAZEWELL, and son of the Ex-President.

Among these papers of JOHN, Jr., were manuscript treatises on secession and other political articles for *De Bow's Review* and similar Southern publications; letters from and to Gov. WISE, the editors of the Richmond *Examiner*, and other public men—some of them revealing curious facts in regard to the inside management of party politics; and finally a budget of letters of a character to demand respect for their privacy—whatever the circumstances throwing them open to public inspection.

Several of the letters from Gov. WISE have been handed to me for copying, by those into whose possession they have fallen. They are interesting, as revealing some of the plottings of the Southern conspirators at the time of the Presidential contest between BUCHANAN and FREMONT. Under date of Oct. 16, 1856, Gov. WISE writes from Richmond to Gen. JOHN TYLER, Jr., as follows:

"The views of Mr. GUTHRIE are sound and sensible. If the House of Representatives is carried by the Democracy, it will draw some of the teeth of Black Republicanism, and deprive resistance of half its pretext, whilst the main fang of its venom will still remain—the moral and physical power to wear us away by delay and waiting. They can't be led or driven until some *one or two or a few run their heads into halters.*

Your views about caution and non-action until orders from some *authority*, as to organization in the District of C., (Columbia?) are all good and politic. I hope that our friends will not precipitate movements, which will be certain to fail. They may understand each other and know their men, and be prepared to act *when called* or *compelled*—not before. The Ansen Jones idea is good, and may be active with its application all along the borders of Virginia. *Let them send me lists of names and residences.* Ulterior questions should be postponed until action is forced."

Under the earlier date of Sept. 22, 1856, Gov. WISE writes:

"I cannot exactly concur in some of your views, but you may rely upon it that I will not be prepared to submit to FREMONT'S election. *I will be prepared for anything else.* But in this whole theme I must, for obvious reasons, be reserved. It will be well for the North to be convinced in time that the Slave States have some spirit and purpose left. Our people are far ahead of the politicians."

A letter, of Oct. 21, 1856, carries a more cordial approval than the above of the epistle it answers, Gov. WISE declaring:

"I heartily and headily approve of every word you say in your last. Keep that sort of stuff before me, and you'll not wear or weary my patience. You must be vigilant—never suppose the work done, even when it is done. Look at it again and again, and all round. * * * *The meeting at Raleigh was no failure, but let them think so.* My motto is, and will be, 'Eyes right, arms bright,' and in three more years you shall see old Virginia more respected than she has been for a quarter of a century."

I give these letters with the italicised passages as in the original. I will not stop to comment upon them. They explain themselves, and are sufficiently significant in the light of passing history.

In a letter of less importance, dated Dec. 28, 1852, the Governor speaks of the *Enquirer* as inimical in its active editor, Mr. PRYOR. "He is one of the 'chivalry *par excellence*,'" adds HENRY A.; "I am chivalry *la outrance*."

There is another little hint of plottings in a letter dated Feb. 19, 1857, after the question between BUCHANAN and FREMONT had been finally decided. At that time just recovering from "a severe attack," and unable to write in person, Gen. WISE dictates to an amanuensis as follows:

"I am not yet aware of who are to compose the Cabinet. I don't think your programme correct. I say to you again, wait in patience. If you and I have this Administration, where else are we to go to? I have no confidence in any one more than I have in Mr. BUCHANAN. You are mistaken as to R. T., (ROBERT TOOMBS.) Mr. BUCHANAN will not allow him to be crushed and you continently reserve yourself to get into the best place in your power for *usefulness.* In your sense there are very few Southern Rights men."

I italicise the "usefulness," for I think WISE would have thus given it significance had the letter come direct from his own hand, as did the others I quote. Other Southern men, it will be remembered, were secured to positions of *usefulness* when Mr. BUCHANAN'S slate came to be made up; "FLOYD," COBB, and their fellow-conspirators in and out of the Cabinet.

It would be well if the trunk from which these documents were borrowed (?) could be put where the contents would be saved from dispersion. There is history there, and what I quote is but a small portion of the whole, of parts of which I hear from different directions. Such valuables, with the other contents of deserted houses, are under the protection of the Provost Guard, who save them for the benefit of "those whom it may concern." But they are not able to keep so vigilant a watch over loose papers as the owners of them would, and it is impossible to keep from dispersion curious documents, to which no one presents a definite claim.

Rose Cottage, whence I date this, is the pleasant suburban home of Mrs. ROYSTER, the widow of Dr. J. W. ROYSTER, who, left alone with the ladies of her family—her sons all being in the Confederate army—has been frightened by the virtuous (?) MAGRUDER'S stories into fleeing her quiet home. It is a pleasant one, standing among the groves of tall pines looking out over the blooming garden in the rear to the hills rising up toward Richmond from the northwest.

We are within two or three miles of Bottom's Bridge at this point, having advanced thus far through the rain to-day. What the movement indicates I can tell you better when I learn more. I saw the two members of Gen. STUART'S Staff, detained under a flag of truce, being conveyed on horseback blind folded toward the lines; so it can be no longer feared that the information obtained when they were brought in with their eyes open, a few days since, can be of service to the enemy. PIERREPONT.

THE NEW-BRIDGE COLUMN.

Advance from Williamsburgh—Rebel Relics—The Population—More Torpedoes—Lively Skirmish at Slatersville—Atrocities of the Enemy—Relative Losses.

FOURTEEN MILES BEYOND WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., Friday, May 9, 1862.

Our entire force, with the exception of a small portion which preceded us yesterday, left Williamsburgh at about 9 o'clock this morning, and advanced in good order to the place we now occupy. The roads, which for several days previous had been in an almost impassable condition, were to-day quite firm, and afforded easy travel for our artillery and supply wagons.

We met with no opposition from the rebels, and, indeed, such an event was not anticipated, it being clearly evident, from information obtained through various sources, and from our own observation of the general appearance of things in and about Williamsburgh, that the enemy had no disposition to loiter on their fleeing way since our brave and determined soldiers were in such close pursuit. Numerous marks of the precipitate retreat of the rebels from Williamsburgh is observable, not only in the town itself, but all along the road. Knapsacks, blankets and other articles of clothing were discovered strewn on either side, and not a few spots were noticed where wounded soldiers had lain, as was indicated by the stained ground and the besmeared garments lying loosely about. Two 12-pounders and one 20-pounder, mounted upon carriages with broken wheels, one or two forges partly burnt, a half-dozen transport wagons, and several dead horses and mules, were also witnessed.

For a distance of about four miles from our starting point, the road winds through a woody country, after which it extends through expansive open fields, green with verdure and fringed on their outer limits with thick foliage. The appearance of the country is rendered exceedingly attractive by groups of flowers scattered here and there; also, by fruit trees and orchards which are in full blossom. This section cannot be called thickly settled, although the dwellings from Williamsburgh up are quite numerous coppared with those which are discovered below that town. Several houses displayed a flag of truce, which was entirely unnecessary, as the inmates would not be molested, unless for committing some flagrant act. The inhabitants are mostly females, the male portion having been drafted into the rebel service. Not a few instances were noted where the houses were abandoned by the owner, and given in charge of the negroes. When our men stopped at such houses, to fill their canteens, or get a hoe-cake, the negroes attended them with much pleasure, and the remark was frequently made that a nice lot of hoe-cake had been prepared, as it was expected we would be along soon. In front of a house which stood within a few yards of the road, a woman was noticed weeping bitterly. Her three sons, the oldest not over seventeen years of age, were standing by her, and seemed to participate in her grief. Three of our men, including an officer, approached the group, when they were informed by the woman that the rebel army had devastated her grounds and property to such an extent that hardly a mouthful had been left her for subsistence. Our men were disposed to credit this statement until another party of our soldiers were seen coming out of the servants' house, plentifully supplied with hoe-cake and bacon. This incongruous circumstance was not overlooked by the boys, who, knowing that the "old woman's game" was up, could not repress a smile.

The fiendish propensities of the cowardly rebels were again exhibited while our troops were marching to-day. A torpedo, similar in construction to those found at Yorktown, was trodden upon by a cavalry horse, causing it to explode with a loud report. Fortunately no one was injured.

Several citizens were met on the road, going, as they said, to their respective homes. They had formerly been soldiers in the rebel ranks, but having become disgusted with secession, concluded to watch an opportunity for escape, which soon presented itself.

The rebel telegraph poles are standing, and for most of the distance the wire has not been taken away. The wire, however, is thrown off by our men, and replaced by that which we brought with us.

Gen. STONEMAN, who is in command of the cavalry force at front, was reinforced by a squadron of cavalry at about dark. A slight skirmish occurred about seven miles from here, our own force having come up with the rear of the rebel column. It is thought we may possibly meet with the enemy at Chickahominy River, as he has been at work for the past few days in throwing up intrenchments at that point.

WHIT.

NEW-KENT COURT-HOUSE, Va., Saturday Evening, May 10, 1862.

This letter is written in a tent at the extreme advance of the army of the Potomac. The Signal Corps, under command of Lieut. M. DANIELS, with their usual activity and perseverance, pushed ahead of the main force, and arrived here this morning. A portion of the main body are bivouacked at a short distance in the rear, ready, at a moment's notice from the pickets, to seize their arms and march forward to an attack, in case such an event happens. The situation at the present time is anything but agreeable for correspondents, when they consider the near proximity of the rebels, and the liability of a sudden call to saddle horses and retreat to a position less dangerous.

A lively skirmish occurred yesterday at a place called Slaterville, two miles below here, which reflects much credit upon our officers and men engaged in it.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., eighty men of the Sixth Regular Cavalry had advanced to Slaterville, when a considerable force of the enemy was observed directly in front. Our force charged upon the rebels, and obliged them to retreat precipitately to the woods behind a hill on the left of the main road, after which we occupied the hill, with two pieces of artillery, and two companies of infantry—the Second Rhode Island and the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers—besides the cavalry previously mentioned.

Shortly after the enemy re-appeared from the woods with three squadrons of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, supported by one regiment of infantry. He fired four times in quick succession, which was responded to by our guns, when the Second Rhode Island was ordered forward to act as skirmishers, and the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania formed in line of battle in the rear of the artillery and cavalry. These arrangements completed, the skirmishers continually advanced toward the enemy, while the cavalry also proceeded forward until within fifty yards of the enemy, where it halted and the enemy's fire ceased. The Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania then advanced toward the edge of the woods, when the rebels retreated into an open field. Our artillery was ordered into position, and upon receiving two shots from the enemy returned them with much execution. A contraband who witnessed the affair, subsequently came into camp, and stated that the rebels carried fourteen of their number wounded from the field. One of our shots penetrated a house in the immediate vicinity, by passing through the front door, thence into a bedroom, tearing a bed to ribbons, going out finally through a rear window. A man, who occupied the house, had just risen from the bed, having thrown himself upon it as a means of protection from the shots of the contending parties. He concluded, however, that neither the bed nor the house was a safe harbor, and was preparing to leave for the woods when the shot entered the building.

After the exchange of shots by the artillery, preparations were made by our men to make another charge upon the enemy, observing which he retreated and did not return.

The charge made by our cavalry at the commencement of the skirmish was speedily executed, and elicited the praise of the General in command of the troops. The rebel cavalry was advancing toward our force, when our cavalry formed in line and awaited the approach of the enemy. When he had arrived sufficiently near, our troops made a dash upon him, cutting their way through the line and causing the utmost confusion to prevail, after which they returned to quarters by a road leading through the woods on the right of the enemy.

An incident which shows the barbarity of the rebels occurred on the field of action. At the time of the charge made by the cavalry, one of our men was wounded, when the rebels immediately drew their sabres and literally cut him to pieces. They also rifled his pockets, and even severed his finger for the purpose of getting off a ring.

The rebel loss during the engagement was ten killed, fourteen wounded and two taken prisoners. Our loss was four killed and three wounded.

One of the prisoners, named J. RYAN, of the Eighteenth Mississippi Volunteers, was taken by the Signal Corps. WHIT.

CROSSING THE CHICKAHOMINY.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, Tuesday, May 20, 1862.

To-day orders were given from headquarters to Gen. KEYES, commanding a corps of the army, to have a reconnoissance made of the Chickahominy River, in the neighborhood of Bottom's Bridge. For that purpose Gen. PECK'S command was ordered forward directly in front of the bridge, and Gen. CASEY'S command, with NAGLE'S Brigade on the right, at the Richmond and York River Railroad bridge, crossing the Chickahominy.

Previous to the advance, the enemy occupied both banks of the Chickahominy River, on the west bank a large force of artillery, infantry and cavalry being collected.

The reconnoissance was conducted with extraordinary spirit, causing the enemy, on the approach of our forces, to rapidly retreat, thereby evacuating the country for several miles beyond, so that to-day not a rebel is to be seen.

The Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. MCCARTER, was on picket duty at the bridge last night, when, this morning, Col. RUSSELL'S Pennsylvania Regiment crossed the river, and now holds that point.

During the six hours occupied by the reconnoissance yesterday, Gen. KEYES conducted all the movements in person, and the success of the reconnoissance has added great merit to his already laboriously-acquired fame.

The battery of the First New-York Artillery was brought into play during the reconnoissance, to which the enemy replied from the opposite side of the river bank. In the skirmish some four of our men were wounded by fragments of exploded shell—none of them, however, dangerously.

The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. GREGG, did scouting duty upon the occasion.

ITEMS FROM THE ADVANCE.

Under date of May 20, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who is with Gen. McCLELLAN'S advance, writes:

"Lieut. S. M. WHITESIDES, with eight men of Company K, of the Sixth Cavalry, yesterday captured some commissary stores at Old Church, consisting of ninety barrels of flour, fifty sacks of flour, and forty bags of beans; further on he heard of a train of mules, and dashing on he took eight contrabands and one hundred mules. This was a gallant affair, and in our dispatch last night we erroneously attributed it to the Eighth Ohio.

The men stated they belonged to Gen. WHITING'S Brigade, and were *en route* for Richmond. The mules were branded 'C. S.' The Quartermaster in charge ran, and was chased by two cavalry men two miles.

From a hill, close to the bank of the Chickahominy, we secured a position upon the top of a house, where we could see the rebels across the river. They have, in an open field, one brigade of infantry and two regiments of cavalry. To the right of the bridge they have *five* guns, and to the left *three. No intrenchments*, no signs of making any. A building close by the river is evidently used as a storehouse. Wagons of all kinds are running to and fro in the woods in their rear; everything is being moved, and it is their evident intention to evacuate their present position. The bridge crosses in a dense thicket, and they still picket this side with their riflemen. Lieut. DANIELS, of the Signal Corps, occupied this perch all day, and when our cavalry made a dash on their pickets this morning, we saw them move down the whole brigade toward the road. What a commotion we could make if we could fire a few big shells into them!"

THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

COMPLIMENT TO THE MAINE TROOPS BY GEN. KEARNEY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, HEINTZELMAN'S CORPS, CAMP BERRY, Barhamsville, Va., May 10.

To His Excellency, Israel Washburn, Jr., Governor of Maine:

SIR; As Commanding General of this Division, of which two of the Generals commanding brigades, (Gen. JAMESON and Gen. BERRY,) as well as two regiments, the Third Maine, Col. STAPLES, and the Fourth, Col. WALKER, form a part, I take this opportunity of calling to your notice their meritorious conduct in the late fight, and to display the fact that, although these regiments were not sufferers in the late engagement at Williamsburgh, having been detached by Gen. HEINTZELMAN to guard the left flank, by their steady and imposing attitude, they contributed to the success of those more immediately engaged. And I assure you, Sir, that with such material, commanded by such sterling officers, nothing but success can crown our efforts when the occasion requires. I have the honor to inclose the report of Gen. D. B. BIRNEY, who commanded the noble brigade, of which these two regiments form a part. Gen. BIRNEY commands two New-York and two Maine regiments.

It is peculiarly appropriate, after having rendered justice to the regiments and Colonels, to bring Gens. JAMESON and BERRY to the especial attention of yourself and citizens at home, who look to them for noble deeds, to illustrate their annals; and I am proud to state that they have amply filled the full mede of anticipated distinction.

Gen. BERRY, charged with the left wing of our line of battle, evinced a courage that might have been expected of him, (when, as Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Maine Volunteers, he nearly saved the day at Bull Run,) and also a genius for war, and a pertinacity in the fight that proved him fit for high command—for he was most severely assailed on the left, and had most difficult rifle pits and abattis to face and carry.

Gen. JAMESON, who commands the First Brigade, (One-hundred and second, Sixty-third and Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Eighty-seventh New-York,) forming the rear of the column on the march from camp, on the 5th inst., used vigor in bringing up his men, under every difficulty, and was with me under severe fire when he arrived, and gave guaranty of a resolution that promised success. In case daylight, remaining to us, he had been advanced to the attack of Fort Magruder, and those works which the enemy evacuated to us during the night, and which he was the first to enter at daylight.

I have the honor, Sir, to be your obedient servant, P. KEARNEY, Brigadier-General Commanding Third Division, Heintzelman's Corps.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FREDERICKSBURGH, May 21.

Two contrabands, as I have already telegraphed you, arrived at the headquarters of Gen. BAYARD yesterday. They came direct from the camp of the rebel General, CHARLES W. FIELDS. The negroes are very intelligent, and gave many interesting items in reference to the rebels. They state that Gen. FIELDS is encamped about eight miles from here.

His forces consist of 15,000 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, under the command of Col. FITZHUGH LEE, and a battery of twelve pieces, commanded by Capt. WALKER. The troops principally consist of North Carolinians and Virginians. Some two weeks since there was also an Alabama regiment with Gen. FIELDS, but, their term of enlistment having expired, they desired to return to their homes. They were sent to Richmond, but it was subsequently understood that they were forcibly detained in the service.

One of the negroes stated that he was in Richmond the day that Gen. McDOWELL'S advance guard entered Falmouth, and that the excitement and consternation were intense. The troops are poorly clothed, and half of them are armed merely with shot-guns. The cavalry have but few carbines with them, and only double-barreled shot-guns. The officers stated to the men, a few days since, that an opportunity would be afforded them by certain officers who were going to Richmond, to send to that place for the purchase of a supply of shirts, drawers, etc., and they must avail themselves of the chance, as it probably *would be the last time* that they would have the opportunity of sending for supplies from that place. They are entirely without coffee and seldom see salt. Gen. FIELDS said that he would fight us.

The negroes state that they overheard a conference of the officers, just before they left, when it was stated amongst them that if Virginia was lost, Secession would be forced to "go in." One of the men who was wounded in our advance on Fredericksburgh, and taken prisoner, died in the cars, near Ashland, on his way to Richmond. The rebels had intended to have attacked us on Saturday, the 10th inst., but hearing of the doings of the Federal forces below them, they postponed the attempt. The contrabands were forwarded to Gen. McDOWELL.

Two men, belonging to the Fourteenth New-York (Brooklyn) Regiment, were shot yesterday, on the outskirts of Fredericksburgh, while guarding some stores of flour. Two men disguised as farmers, entered our lines, and shot the men at their posts.

The affair has naturally caused much excitement, and the Fourteenth are exasperated to a degree that makes it almost impossible to restrain them from committing acts of revenge. Application was made to Gen. KING by some of them, asking permission to cross the river and let them settle the matter. Of course the application was refused.

A rumor gained considerable circulation yesterday to the effect that the rebels intended shelling Fredericksburgh at 4 o'clock P. M. Many of the citizens, women and children, retired from the town in affright. But so far no demonstration has been made. Various opinions are entertained here among the officers in regard to an engagement. It is thought by many that the enemy will give us battle before long. They are not any more anxious for a fight than are our forces.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Important Southern News Received Through the Lines.

Progress of Commodore Farragut Up the Mississippi.

Probable Bombardment of Vicksburgh.

How Beauregard is Trying to "Fire the Southern Heart."

SKIRMISHING ALONG THE LINES.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, Saturday, May 24.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 22d inst. says that Gov. PETTIS, of Mississippi, has called for 1,000 armed men, to rendezvous at Vicksburg, ammunition to be procured at the latter place.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* of the 18th inst. says that the grocery stores have all been moved away, and that it becomes a serious question where groceries are to be procured after this.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, May 21.

The National Commander has ordered the removal of women and children from the city in 24 hours. The Mayor has asked until Friday, the 23d inst.

There were ten boats below the city at 8 o'clock this morning.

The *City of Brooklyn* and *Hartford* passed Natchez this morning.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen's* correspondent, writing from Jackson, Mississippi, under date of the 18th inst., says:

"Five Yankee gunboats arrived within range of our batteries yesterday. At noon the Commander sent a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the city. The response sent back was, 'If you want the city, come and take it.' The Commander of the fleet also, it is supposed, demanded the surrender of our forts just below Vicksburgh, which was also peremptorily refused. After this the Federal gunboats weighed anchor and dropped down the river to bring up the rest of the fleet, for the purpose of opening a bombardment."

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* says that that the following General Order No. 28 has been issued by Gen. BUTLER, and will be read for the information of the Confederate army at dress parade:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, May 15, 1862.

As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women calling themselves "ladies of New-Orleans," in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter, when any female shall by word, jesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G.

Mer of the South! shall our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters be thus outraged by the ruffianly soldiers of the North, to whom is given the right to treat at their pleasure the ladies of the South as common harlots? Arouse, friends, and drive back from our soil these infamous invaders of our homes and disturbers of our family ties.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

Corinth correspondence says that Gen. BEN. BUTLER'S infamous order has fired "our army." A Federal spy and guide were shot at 1 o'clock to-day.

All the Southern papers condemn Gen. BUTLER'S order as cowardly and infamous, but do not publish it.

The Raleigh *Register* says that Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS arrived there on the 11th inst., under the escort of Senator GWIN, of California. She was accompanied by her four children, Mrs. KEARY, JEFF.'S niece, and a son and daughter of Senator GWIN.

The Messilla (Arizona) *Times* says that Gen. SIBLEY'S command are dismounted, and in a starving condition. Two companies had been cut off, and the rest were endeavoring to reach Santa Fé.

The Corinth correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* deplores the death of Col. INGRAHAM, of VAN DORN'S Staff, who was, it says, inhumanly butchered by the Nationals in a skirmish on the 9th inst. The same correspondent says that Gen. BEAUREGARD is about to confer the order of the Southern Cross of Honor on the privates of the Ninth Texas Regiment, for gallant conduct. They will be the first to receive this coveted badge of distinction.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 12th inst., congratulates the citizens of Charleston upon their being four times stronger than at New-Orleans. Large consignments of stones from Columbia and the interior, and iron chains and materials will soon be on their way to aid in constructing a stone wall to block out the invaders from approacaing within shelling distance of the city.

Twenty-six deserters arrived here last night.

In the last two days nothing except picket skirmishing, and that quite light. It has been expected at headquarters that BEAUREGARD would make an attack almost any morning and bring on an engagement. It is positively known that BEAUREGARD intended making a general attack, but found our left too strong to do so.

Memphis deserters unite in saying he had his whole force outside of their entrenchments, and that he (BEAUREGARD) ordered a forward movement, but suddenly countermanded it. It is supposed the appearance of our gunboats at Vicksburgh was the cause.

Col. WORTHINGTON, of the Fifth Iowa, was accidentally killed by our pickets, while going the grand rounds last Wednesday night. His body has been sent to Keokuk. It has rained very hard here for the past twenty hours, and the roads are in a very bad condition.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

The Rebels Still at Fort Wright.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 24.

The gunboat reconnoissance made yesterday discovered the rebel fleet at Fulton, about two miles below. There is no further doubt that the rebels still hold out.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

The following was received to-night at the War Department.

CAIRO, May 24, 1862.

The steamer *Alps* arrived from the Flotilla, reports all quiet. The rebel fleet, which has been absent for several days, has again made its appearance at Fulton, two miles below Fort Pillow.

Nothing official from the fleet.

TWO BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

A VICTORY AND A REVERSE.

Three Thousand Rebels Defeated by Thirteen Hundred of Gen. Cox's Troops at Lewisburgh.

Four Cannon, Two Hundred Stand of Arms, and a Hundred Prisoners Captured.

Congratulatory Order from Gen. Fremont.

A Defeat in Gen. Banks' Department.

Our Forces Driven from Front Royal with Considerable Loss.

THE VICTORY AT LEWISBURGH.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 24.

Col. HEATH, with 3,000 men, attacked our forces under Col. CROOK, yesterday morning, and after a severe fight, the enemy were driven back and completely routed. CROOK'S force numbered 1,300. Our loss is 10 killed, 40 wounded and 8 missing. The loss of the enemy is much greater. There was captured four cannon, two of them rifled; also, 200 stand of arms and about 100 prisoners, including one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, and several Captains and Lieutenants.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION—CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM GEN. FREMONT

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

FRANKLIN, Va., Saturday, May 24.

The following circular was issued from headquarters this morning:

The General Commanding congratulates the army on a new victory in this Department, won by the skill and bravery of our soldiers against the superior numbers of the enemy.

The Third Brigade of Gen. Cox's Division, commanded by Col. CROOK, was attacked yesterday morning at Lewisburgh by Gen. HEATH, with three thousand men, and after a lively engagement the enemy were routed, and fled in confusion. Col. CROOK captured four cannon, two hundred stand of arms, and one hundred prisoners. Our loss was ten killed and forty wounded.

The results of this victory will be important.

The General Commanding is confident that the forces now under his immediate command but lack the opportunity to emulate the gallantry and share the glory of their comrades of the army of the Kanawha.

This circular will be read at the head of every regiment or separate corps in this army.

By order of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT.

ALBERT TRACY, Col. and Ass't Adj't-Gen.

THE REVERSE AT FRONT ROYAL.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. BANKS.

STRASBURGH, Va., Saturday, May 24.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Col. KENLY'S command of infantry and cavalry has been driven from Front Royal, with considerable loss in killed and wounded and prisoners. The enemy's force is estimated at from five to six thousand, and is reported as falling back on Front Royal. He probably occupies this place this morning.

(Signed,) N. P. BANKS, Major-General.

REPORTED DEATH OF COL. KENLY.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 24.

The reported death of Col. KENLY produces intense feeling here, where he was widely known and highly esteemed, and where his regiment, the First Maryland, was raised. His numerous friends have been thronging the vicinity of the newspaper offices all the afternoon, evincing the greatest anxiety to learn the particulars of the fate of the gallant Colonel and his men. The families of the soldiers are painfully alarmed by the numerous rumors flying about.

GEN. BANKS FALLS BACK TO WINCHESTER.

WSHRINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

Dispatches were recieved at the War Department at 10 o'clock to-night, from Gen. BANKS, at Winchester. He had moved from Strassburgh to Winchester for the purpose of securing his stores and trains from the enemy and to prevent his communication from being interrupted. His advanced guard entered Winchester at 5 o'clock, with all his trains and stores, in safety. A strong attack was made upon the trains at Middletown by the rebel infantry, cavalry and artillery, but it was repulsed, and a few wagons abandoned by teamsters were secured. Gen. BANKS will return immediately to Strassburg.

Col. KENLEY, in command of the force at Front Royal, was not killed, but only wounded and taken prisoner. No particulars of the engagement at Front Royal yesterday have been received.

The enemies are in possession of Front Royal. Gen. GEARY occupies a strong position on the Manassas Railroad, at White Plains. He has been reinforced. Gen. BANKS has also been strongly reinforced.

THE SCENES OF THE TWO ACTIONS.

LEWISBURGH.

Lewisburgh is the capital of Greenbrier County, Western Virginia, 214 miles west of Richmond; is situated about three miles from the Greenbrier River, occupying the site of the old Savannah fort, and is a town of 1,000 inhabitants. It is nine miles west of the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, where the thief FLOYD rejuvenated himself and his forces last Summer. It is in the department of Gen. FREMONT. The detachment of FREMONT'S column, it is believed, is making its way to the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad—from the line of which Lewisburgh is about fifty miles distant.

FRONT ROYAL.

Front Royal is the capital of Warren County, Va., ten miles northeast of Strasburgh, on the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad; is 140 miles north of Richmond, and is in the department of Gen. BANKS. It is west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and is situated on Happy Creek, one mile from the Shenandoah River, and is a village of 500 inhabitants. Col. KENLY'S force was on its way from Strasburgh to Manassas Junction.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Determination to Defend Savannah.

REBEL REPORTS FROM CORINTH.

Further Interesting News from New-Orleans.

SAVANNAH.

Some days ago it was stated that Brig.-Gen. LAWTON, in command at Savannah, had determined never to surrender the city, and that the Common Council had voted to support him in this course. The following article from the Savannah *Republican* shows upon what a slender basis this statement rested:

"We are rejoiced to be able to announce that Brig.-Gen. LAWTON has determined under no circumstances to surrender the city into the hands of the enemy, *but to defend it to the last extremity.* This determination was formally communicated to the Mayor yesterday; whereupon a special meeting of Council was called, and a resolution unanimously adopted to give all the support in their power to the heroic purpose.

We like this way of setting out when a people are struggling for their homes and firesides against a ruthless invader. The bond thus entered with the public is a sacred one, and every true Georgian will be ready to seal it with his blood.

One thing more remains to be done, and then we shall be ready to measure arms with the enemy. Let the commanders of our various batteries call together their respective garrisons and swear them never to abandon a gun so long as it sets on its carriage, and a soldier is left to man it.

With this spirit to animate us, we shall save Savannah and illustrate Georgia by driving back the enemy from her shores. Be it ours to turn back this tide of disaster that as now sweeping over our devoted land, and by our example give hope and confidence to the country. Our cause needs some bold, dashing act of heroism, and why should not Georgians be the men to erect the pillar of fire to guide their countrymen through the wilderness, and on the path to incependence? In other States they stand foremost among the brave defenders of their country, and no battle has been lost in which they bore a part. Is less to be said of them when they are called to fight around their own hearthstones and household gods? We hope not.

The proceedings of Council on this matter are as follows:

The following resolution was introduced and adopted:

By Alderman ROBERTS—

Whereas, A communication has been received from the Commanding General, stating that he will defend this city to the last extremity; and

Whereas, The members of Council unanimously approve of the determination of the Commanding General; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Council will render all the aid that is in its power to sustain the General, and to carry out his laudable determination.

SAVANNAH AND MOBILE.

From the Mobile Register, May 8.

Although Fort Pulaski has fallen, the Federals are making no visible headway in the capture of Savannah. The Georgia authorities, soldiers and people, have resolved to hold it "to the last extremity." The example of Savannah should encourage us here. Let Mobile make the same firm resolve, and we can save the city, and win for it a high distinction in this war of independence.

AFFAIRS AT CORINTH.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

CORINTH, May 4—Sunday Night.

Presuming that you have received the full details of the skirmish of yesterday from another source, I will simply state here that our forces engaged consisted of the Third Confederate States Infantry, Ninth Arkansas, Twenty fifth, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee, Capt. SWEET's Mississippi Battery, and Capt. RODDY's Alabama Cavalry, composing Gen. MARMADUKE's Brigade, numbering not over sixteen hundred men, while the enemy's force was at least seven thousand. Our loss was greatly exaggerated, being not over fifteen killed and forty wounded and missing. The enemy's loss was very heavy. *I regret to say that a portion of our forces was stampeded, the Eighth Arkansas and a portion of the Twenty-fifth Tennessee having ran from the field.* Our advance fell back to the trenches and were under arms all last night, confidently expecting a general attack this morning.

Everything has remained quiet to-day. A heavy rain set in about 10 A. M., and continued until about dark. It is still cloudy. Our scouts report this evening that the enemy has fallen back from Farmington, and from present appearances there is no probability of an attack for a day or two.

Early this morning Gen. PRICE reviewed his troops. His men greeted him with tremendous cheers. I never witnessed before such demonstrations of wild enthusiasm as the Missouri troops entertained for their General. They fairly worship him, and most worthy and deserving is he of their devotion. I had the pleasure of calling on him the other evening, and must confess that he is one of the most prepossessing men I ever saw. He is about six feet in stature, full-rounded, commanding form, and fleshy, without disposition to corpulency. Is about 55 years of age, has short gray hair, bright blue eyes, high, broad forehead, is smoothly shaved, has regular features—a mouth showing great firmness, decision and concentration of character, and a face beaming all over with intelligence and benevolence. He is extremely affable, has an easy, graceful carriage, while his manner is highly dignified, courteous and polished, commanding the greatest respect. He looks every inch the General, and such are his noble qualities that no one can approach him without an involuntary love and respect for the man.

To give your citizens an idea of the misery and distress which the "horrors of war" bring upon our poor farming people, I will mention a most touching scene which occurred during the cannonading of yesterday. A poor womrn, mounted on a horse, with an infant before her, was seen entering the town, fleeing with terror and dismay from the approach of the Lincoln invaders. She was followed by two little girls of eight and ten years of age, and a little boy of about nine, carrying in his arms a child two years old. The children were all bareheaded and barefooted, and were running to keep up with their mother, the tears coursing down the cheeks of the little girls, who seemed frightened out of their wits. This poor family had been driven from their little home farm by the brutal foe, and were seeking a place of security. I fear that this is but a faint portraiture of the many scenes of distress which are yet to follow before this inhuman war closes.

CORINTH, Wednesday, May 7, 1862.

The enemy still hesitates and defers his threatened attack. It is possible that he will seek to turn our right or beslege us. He is reported to be bringing up heavy siege guns.

The Confederates are watching his movements, and are ready for him in any shape he may choose to come.

Capt. AVERY, of the Georgia Dragoons, had a sharp skirmish in front yesterday, killing and wounding several of the enemy.

Our loss was nothing.

ITEMS FROM MEMPHIS.

The Memphis *Argus*, of May 13, has these items:

For several nights past there has been a stampede northward of persons who are subjects of the conscript law. Some have left walking, some riding; many have escaped in skiffs leaving at night, the bright moonlight affording them every facility to get out into the river. The consequence is that skiffs are in great demand up at the mouth of Wolf and along the bayou. One gentleman was offered sixty dollars for a skiff last night by parties who were endeavoring to "slope." It has been stated to us that some of the first families have "stampeded." Now it may be that these reports have been exaggerated, but we are satisfied that there is a "negira going on."

The market is plentifully supplied with strawberries, but they were sold at famine prices. Four and five dollars per gallon is readily obtained by the hucksters. We tender our thanks to a fair friend for a choice bowl sent to our office this morning.

Mathematicians agree that ten mills make one cent. At the present price of wheat, we doubt if twenty mills can make a cent.

It is stated that the venerable Gen. TWIGGS designs remaining in Georgia until the Federals leave New-Orleans. He is one of the twigs that can't be bent the wrong way.

We have heard of a sale of flour last evening at *twenty-five dollars* per barrel.

CONFEDERATE NOTES.

From the Memphis Appeal, May 9.

The man who would injure the cause of his country, even though to save his own life, is deemed, in the impartial eye of history, a TRAITOR, and his memory execrated by all true patriots. What, then, must be said of those base, abandoned and recreant creatures, disgracing the forms of men, who are now seeking to stab the Southern cause, and imp. r Southern credit by refusing to receive the notes of our Government in payment for their dues? It is not saying too much to assert that such scoundrels are traitors for a price—that they are *deserters*, not to save life, but a pitiful amount of money, which their cowardly fears falsely whisper to them will be lost, should they dare to prove loyal and true. Their conduct only argues a dastardly despair of the success of our arms—an event as certain in the future as the existence of Deity himself—but it goes further, and evidences an indisposition to bear any of the monetary sacrifices, small as they will comparatively be, that are to be made in establishing their own liberty.

We learn that there are still a few of these Shylocks about Memphis, and that now and then they dare show their cloven feet. If the Provost Marshal of the city does not issue an order directing all such persons to be reported to his headquarters, for this act of treason, we propose to remedy the matter, as far as possible, by offering *to publish their names in these columns* free of charge, when the fact of their conduct is properly attested. Let their names be brought forward. The miscreants should be held up to public scorn and indignation.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 7.

Yesterday Col. FRENCH made a large seizure of camp utensils and knapsacks in a storehouse on Magazine-street, and in another part of the city he found the back yard of a private residence completely filled with camp-cooking utensils belonging to the Confederate Government, which he seized. To-day he received information that the British Guard, a volunteer corps of unnaturalized English and French residents, which, previous to the occupation of the city by Gen. BUTLER, aided the municipal authorities in preserving the peace of the city, and who were supposed to be neutral, had, upon disbanding, sent all their available arms to Barracoon, thereby violating their neutrality. Capt. FRENCH visited their armory and seized all the property remaining, and Gen. BUTLER has ordered all the members of the company to leave the city within twenty-four hours, or they would be arrested.

When the Federal fleet was seen coming up the river, the Confederate officers rushed frantically down to the levee, and gave orders to the ship-keepers to set fire to the ships and steamers which remained in the river, and which had either been captured by privateers or confiscated as the property of Northerners. Some of the ships were loaded with cotton, in anticipation of running the blockade. Bales were broken open, the cotton scattered about the ships and set on fire. In order to insure its speedy ignition, liquor stores were broken open and whisky carried on board the ships, with which the cotton was saturated. Some of the ships and steamers burned and sunk at the levee; others were cut adrift to destroy the Union fleet; but their mission failed and they sunk, the ends of their charred timbers and blackened hulks now being visible above the surface. The following is a list of the ships destroyed, as far as I have been able to obtain their names:

Ship *Ariel*, 1,300 tons, owned by the PATTERSONS, of Bath, Me.; ship *Marshal*, of Providence, a fine ship, which had been one year at sea, and laid here two years before she was sold to parties in Boston; the ship *Lemuel Dyer*, built in Portland and owned in New-Orleans. She had a full cargo of cotton, and had been waiting a month for an opportunity to run the blockade. Ship *American Union*, of Bath, Me.; ship *John H. Jarves*, owned by the RICKES, of Boston; ship *Sarah E. Pategrew*, owned by the MARCYS, of Portsmouth, N. H.; barks *Cherokee* and *Uncle Sam*, of Charleston, S. C.; a ship belonging to the Belgian Consul, loaded with cotton; an Italian bark, which was loaded with cotton, and had her masts cut away in order to run the blockade.

The ships known to have been saved from the general conflagration, are the *Charles A. Farwell*, *Milan*, *Ocean Eagle*, *Metropolis*, and the schooner *John Gilpin*. The latter was captured by Capt. PEEBLE, of the *Katahdin*. She was loaded with cotton, and commanded by Capt. ARCHIBALD FORSYTH, of Maine.

Notwithstanding the desperate attempts of the rebels to render the victory a barren one to the Federals, our ships succeeded in capturing nine steamers, viz.: the *Tennessee*, *Burton*, *Sallie Robinson*, *Landis*, *Defiance*, *St. Charles*, *Ceres*, *Cherokee*, and *Diana*, and a large steamer belonging to the Opelousas Railroad. The *Tennessee* fell a prize to the *Richmond*, and when taken she had the French flag flying. Her commander made every effort to escape, failing in which he attempted to scuttle the vessel. When she was boarded by Lieut. TERRY and Assistant-Engineer HOYT of the *Richmond*, they found the water up to the grate-bars. They succeeded in stopping the leak, started the fires, and got the steamer under way. She is one of the most convenient vessels captured, and has proved invaluable as a transport, having been employed in conveying troops from Ship Island to this city. There was every indication that the ships had been running the blockade, about which we shall hear considerably less in this quarter for the future. The *Sallie Robinson* belonged to the Lower Mississippi line of steamers, and run between Memphis and New-Orleans. The *Diana* belonged to the lower coast line, and was run to Forts Jackson, St. Philip, and the lower coast. The *Burton* was run on the New-Orleans and Natchez line, and was employed on the night of the action in conveying troops.

Leaving Gen. BUTLER to administer the affairs of the Union in this city, and the sloop-of-war *Pensacola* and gunboat *Katahdin* to exercise a wholesome influence over the rebellious portion of the community, Flag-Officer FARRAGUT, following up that success which he inaugurated so splendidly, has proceeded up the Mississippi, with the determination of reducing the defences above this city and joining Com. FOOTE. The impression prevails among those best informed that he will meet with but little opposition, as all the rebel defences above this city have been constructed with the view of opposing a fleet coming down, rather than one passing up the river, and intelligence already received confirms men in this opinion. The sloops-of-war *Brooklyn*, *Oneida* and *Iroquois*, and the gunboats *Sciota*, *Winona*, *Kennebec* and *Penola*, left here on the 1st. On the 7th, the *Hartford*, (flag-ship,) the *Richmond*, *Kineo* and *Itasca* sailed, and this morning—the 8th—the *Mississippi* and *Wissahickon* got under way and steamed up.

The first news received here of the progress of the squadron was on the 6th, when it was reported that the *Brooklyn* was within ten miles of Baton Rouge, still moving up. This morning I was on board the gunboat *Katahdin*, one of the guard-ships left here, where I met an intelligent Scotchman who deserted from Camp Moore, whose statements, if they can be relied upon, and I see no reason to doubt them, are of the most gratifying character. This man slept in the fortifications above Baton Rouge last Sunday night, and was in the city when the *Brooklyn* and three gunboats passed there at 9 on Monday morning. He gives a glowing account of the demonstrations which occurred. At the approach of the ships, the rebel flags were hauled down, and the "Stars and Stripes" displayed from public and private buildings. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the inhabitants, who rushed down to the river and greeted them with cheers, and waving hats and handkerchiefs. One of the leading men of the town rode down on horseback, and cried out, "*Hurrah for Lincoln, bread and meat.*" The people are represented as in the highest state of excitement, the Union sentiment overwhelming all sympathy with the rebellion.

The deserter to whom I have referred left Camp Moore, which is about seventy-nine miles above New-Orleans, in company with four men, and came down the river in a skiff. He reports that there have been about 7,000 troops encamped there; that two regiments left there on the 26th ult. to join BEAUREGARD, but proceeded no further than Vicksburgh, Miss., the Federal army having obtained possession of the railroad, and cut off reinforcements. All that had arms to fight with, and their number is considerably less than the whole force, were to have left Camp Moore on the 1st inst. for Jackson, Miss. The Confederate troops were represented in a destitute condition, two-thirds of them being bare-footed. The New-Orleans papers complained a while ago that news from the seat of war came in slowly on account of the maneuvres of several Union brigades, and the deserter reports that a strong force of Federals have succeeded in getting in the rear of BEAUREGARD's army.

The rebels had a fortification a short distance above Baton Rouge, consisting of a quadrangular breastwork, the right and left angles of which commanded the river above and below. The fort mounted sixty-four guns, all of which, with the exception of two 62-pounders, were light pieces, averaging from 6 to 12-pounders, and ranged up the river. This work, which was considered the strongest on the river between New-Orleans and Memphis, was evacuated on the 30th ult., and the troops disbanded. This the deserter vouched for by saying that many of the discharged soldiers arrived in Camp Moore before he left, and hundreds were flooding to this city to look after their families and property. He also saw troops from from Fort Pillow, who came to Camp Moore and reported that the place was evacuated immediately after Island No. 10 was taken, and that all the Confederate troops had left Memphis, probably to join BEAUREGARD at Corinth. The rebels had one iron-clad and several steamers at Baton Rouge, which they burned and sunk before our ships made their appearance.

Camp Moore is on the Jackson Railroad, about fifty miles back from the river, and was commanded by Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL, whose loyalty to the Confederacy I find is questioned both by his troops and people in this city. I was accosted by a gentleman in the street who openly denounced him as a traitor. LOVELL left Camp Moore on the 26th, and up to the 1st inst. nothing was publicly known of the whereabouts. Many suppose that he is now secreted in this city, as he has been seen here since the Union troops took possession. His own officers speak in harsh terms of his course, and charge him with having sold the State to the Yankees.

CONCLUSION OF THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN COMMODORE FARRAGUT AND MAYOR MONROE.

From the New-Orleans Delta, May 2.

The following letters conclude the correspondence which has been going on for several days between the United States Flag-Officer and the Mayor of this city. It will be seen from the letter of Capt. FARRAGUT, that he seeks to vindicate himself from the conclusion that he threatened the city in a certain event. We would further add, in justification of the construction placed by the Mayor and the people—and we may say of the foreign Consuls—on Flag-Officer FARRAGUT's letter, that when Commander BELL delivered the last letter to the Mayor, the following conversation occurred:

MAYOR MONROE—As I consider this a threat to bombard the city, and as it is a matter about which the notice should be clear and specific, I desire to know when the forty-eight hours began to run.

COMMANDER BELL—It begins from the time you receive this notice.

The Mayor then drew his watch and, showing it to Commander BELL said, "Then you see it is fifteen minutes past 12 o'clock."

The Commander recognized the correctness of the time, and made some remarks, which were understood by all persons to convey distinctly the threat that, if the flag was not hauled down in forty-eight hours the city would be shelled.

The letters below were laid before the Council by the Mayor, but the Council did not see any necessity for any action on them:

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, May 1, 1862.

To the Common Council, in Joint Session:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith lay before you a copy of a communication received yesterday from Flag-Officer FARRAGUT. You will observe that the note intimates a misrepresentation, on the part of the city authorities, of Flag-Officer FARRAGUT's previous communication. I venture to say, gentlemen, that no reasoning mind can fail to place on the note of Monday, the 28th inst., the interpretation attached to it by the people of this city. The notification to remove our women and children within forty-eight hours, in case we adhered to our resolution not to haul down our flag, can be construed in no other way than as a threat to bombard the city. The meaning was plain, not only to us, but to the consuls of the foreign nations residing here. But in so clear a case, argument is superfluous.

Flag-Officer FARRAGUT informs us that, in consequence of the offensive nature of our answer to his threat, he declines further communication with us, and shall, on the arrival of Gen. BUTLER, hand the city over to his charge. He certainly should be conscious that the city of New-Orleans sought no communication with him or his forces, and that the cessation of intercourse, while it depended entirely on his will, could not fail to be quite as agreeable to us as to him. It would add still further to our gratification should Gen. BUTLER find it equally unpleasant to hold communication with the city. Respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, At Anchor off the City of New-Orleans, April 30, 1862.

To His Honor the Mayor and City Council of New-Orleans:

GENTLEMEN: I informed you in my communication of 28th of April that your determination, as I understood it, was not to haul down the flag of Louisiana on the City Hall, and that my officers and men were treated with insult and rudeness when they landed, even with a flag of truce, to communicate with the authorities, &c., and that if such was to be the determined course of the people, the fire of the vessels might at any moment be drawn upon the city.

This you have thought proper to construe into a determination on my part to murder your women and children, and made your letter so offensive that it will terminate our intercourse, and so soon as Gen. BUTLER arrives with his forces I shall turn over the charge of the city to him, and resume my naval duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) D. G. FARRAGUT, Flag-Officer Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

From the True Delta, May 4.

The public mind is at this moment so agitated and engrossed by other matters that it is to be feared the important question of procuring food for this large and insufficiently supplied population will be forgotten. We trust this may not be the case, and that it may not, we take the earliest moment to invite the attention of authorities and people to the subject. We are sure no impediment will be thrown in the way by either Confederate or Federal power, of the regular forwarding from the interior of the usual supplies of food; and that no apprehension may be entertained on this point, by either the suppliers or the consumers of food, we would suggest to the proper parties the propriety of making this generally known. As we have heretofore shown, the capabilities of that portion of the interior upon which this city is now compelled almost solely to rely for provisions, are great, indeed, inexhaustible, with proper husbanding; let no delay, then, be experienced in soliciting its attention to our necessities, and putting in requisition all its surplus for our use. Especially should our country friends come to our rescue now, seeing and knowing, as they must, that, from a cause they well understand, an undue proportion of helpless women and children, of the slenderest means, is at this moment suffering very severely. Neither are they a complaining nor a begging population; they will endure the torments and anguish of hunger itself, in its worst form, before asking for or accepting aid; but if our market be destitute of supplies, it follows that neither their small resources, nor the utmost liberality of friends or the public, can relieve their wants. For these reasons, and the many urgent, and pious, and patriotic ones that will suggest themselves besides to the people of the interior, we appeal to those who have any surplus to spare, to forward it to us without delay, and save us from the privation and distress otherwise inseparable from the train of famine.

HOW THE GUNBOATS WERE TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED.

The following curious advertisements were published prior to the surrender of the city:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 1, NEW-ORLEANS, April 24, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. —.—Major JAMES is authorized and directed to take possession of any steamboats now at the levee, not loading with Government stores, and to place on board of them volunteers who will pledge themselves to board and take the vessels of the enemy now approaching the city. Also, he may take any sail-vessels that may be necessary for his purpose. (Signed) M. LOVELL, Major-General Commanding.

The above order has been given to me by Major-Gen. LOVELL, and I feel satisfied that the men requisite for the purpose are in New-Orleans, ready and willing to embark in this expedition, in order to save our homes and families from destruction and the tyrannical rule of the Northern vandals now about to attack our city. I want one thousand men for this purpose; and if successful, the parties engaged will be rewarded by the thanks and gratitude of their fellow-citizens, but will also receive the pecuniary reward offered by the Committee of Safety.

Place of rendezvous, on Canal-street, Neutral Ground, opposite Gov. Moore's Headquarters.

Assemble at 9 o'clock. S. L. JAMES.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD—COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 23, 1862.

Resolved, That this Committee do hereby offer the following rewards for the destruction, through private enterprise, of the armed vessels of the enemy threatening the coasts of Louisiana and Mississippi:

For the destruction of vessels ranking higher than gunboats, each $50,000.

For gunboats, each $25,000, and for mortarboats, each $10,000.

A true extract from the minutes.

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

EDITORIAL DILEMMAS—A COMIC VIEW.

From the New-Orleans (Sunday) Delta, May 4.

The dilemma in which we are placed by the proclamation of the military commander of the United States forces now in this city, in the conduct of our journal, constiutes a grim sort of joke. We are denied the privilege of criticising his acts and those of the United States officers, of publishing anything calculated to reflect upon the United States Government or any of its agents. This regulation shuts us out from one-third of this continent. In relation to the Confederate States, we are exposed to the pains and penalties of high treason for any reference to any transactions going on in that section. Thus, that great country, once known as the United States, is entirely excluded from our immediate view or consideration. The United States squadron effectually blockades us from all intercourse with the outside world. Our Post-office is closed—our exchange list is *non est*. The great war now raging on this continent—the only topic of interest to our people—is a forbidden topic. There is no commerce. The cotton is all burnt throughout the valley of the Mississippi, and there are no steamboats to bring it to the port, if there was any left; and though ships are expected to come in from the mouth of the river, there is too much reason to apprehend that they will bring in more than they will take away.

Though Gen. BUTLER invites the people to resume their business and open their places of amusement, owing to the lateness of the season and other causes, we fear the prospect is very poor for any recreation or divertisement of the various kinds to which this city has been so greatly devoted. Then, too, of military shows and parades, the appetite for which has been largely cultivated by our people, for the last twelve months, we are denied the pleasure and pride of beholding our own handsome, brilliant and vivacious volunteers, and limited to the sight of strange troops, who, while they demean themselves quietly, have a very *outre* appearance, so different from our jolly and brilliant looking home troops. Then the streets are full of war rumors, of great victories won, of a decisive and terrible battle on the Peninsula and elsewhere, and we are not allowed the small privilege of even referring to the same. Our courts, too, are not in session. There are no police items. The city is unusually orderly, and, if it were not, we do not know whether we would have the right to say to the contrary. Under these circumstances, we should be greatly obliged to know from Gen. BUTLER, whom we have met often in Democratic Conventions, in the olden time, and know to be a smart, ready and rather sociable personage, or from some of the ingenius young officers around him, how we can possibly make up a newspaper that will enable us to preserve the identity of this journal. By-and-by that grim visitant of our city, Yellow Jack, may afford a ghastly theme for dismal comments and narrations, but we have no particular desire that he should hurry up his coming to accommodate us. In 1853 his sway had been pretty well established before this date; but of late years he has sometimes pretermitted his visit altogether, or deferred it to a later period of the Summer.

In this stress of topics to write about, we have been driven to the necessity of overhauling some old files, but, alas! under the stringent orders of Gen. BUTLER, we have searched in vain for a single paragraph or item that would not come under his *codex expurgatorum*. They are all full of recent battles, of military movements, letters from the scene of war, terrible abuse of "the Yankees," or excoriating anathemas of "the rebels." Even when we eagerly peered into the "Poet's corner" for some refreshing verses, consolatory strains or animated stanzas, we could find nothing but appeals to our volunteers, "Battle Song," the "Soldier's Parting," "Dirge to the gallant ——, slain at the battle of ——," etc. The periodical literture of the day, the European and Northern magazines have been denied to us these twelve months. This has been one of the great deprivations of this war. Even *Harper's Magazine*, with all the malice and falsehood of its political articles, would be a godsend in the present literary dearth. If Gen. BUTLER, or his aids, have any recent numbers of this publication, we would be greatly obliged by the loan of them for a few hours. If they contain noteing more than the usual diatribes against the South—even wood-cuts representing Southern ladies at the tub, washing the clothes of Northern soldiers—they might afford amusing extracts that would go far to enliven our present sombre, heavy and monotonous columns. If some relief of this sort is not soon afforded, we shall resort to moral essays, metaphysical dissertations, or French novels, to eke out our dreary half sheet. We had half a thought of following the example of Gen. BUTLER, by reproducing, with appropriate comments, certain historical facts referred to by him, relative to the three or four occasions of secession of the State of Louisiana from foreign domination by the treasure and arms of the United States. But that is ticklish ground, and might involve us in a disputation with the General, who, besides being a very smart and ingenious lawyer and politician, is backed by the bayonets, and those uncomfortable looking and too warmly clad soldiers, with those very peculiar blue hats, and, more than all, by those grim looking gunboats, that completely command the building in which we write.

Thus restricted, cut off from the world and hampered by Gen. BUTLER and circumstances, we throw ourselves on the charity and forbearance of our readers, and hope that they will make due allowance for the jejeunes, the distressing lack of variety and vivacity of our columns.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The *Journal of Commerce* has from an eye-witness the following particulars of the scenes which transpired in New-Orleans just before its occupation by the National forces:

"When the fleet had passed the forts, and it was certain that they were ascending the river, the troops evacuated with the exception of one regiment, who threw down their arms and would not leave. The mob took the place of the city troops, and commenced to burn all the cotton they could find, (from 10,000 to 15,000 bales,) rolling the sugars into the river, knocking in the heads of molasses casks, and doing whatever damage they could. Commencing in the upper part of the city, they took to boats with lighted torches, and fired nearly everything afloat, ships, steamers, steamboats and other craft, with the exception of one ship, belonging to a gentleman whose partner (being a well-known and influential man with them) saved it by declaring it their property; only three or four vessels escaped. DUPASSEUR had a ship loaded with cotton, as also an English house, name unknown, which shared the fate of others, and the powerful ram yet on the stocks was blown up and destroyed, and the powder appropriated to the guns on the levee was thrown into the river. The next morning after the ships arrived, an immense crowd assembled on the levee, of both sexes and all ages; a murmur of applause in the crowd drew the attention of the worst of these people, who fired their pistols, killing upward of seventy-five and wounding others. This is referred to by Commodore FARRAGUT in his dispatch to the Mayor. One of the parties killed was an Englishman of the name of MOODY, whose body was awfully cut and shot, and was hanging to a telegraph pole in front of his door, upon which hung his sign, "Get your shirts at MOODY's." This man had lived fourteen years in New-Orleans, had acquired a handsome property and was a good citizen. Many then fled on board the ships, fearing outrages; and the parties who directed Capt. BAILEY to the City Hall, were chased to the levee where they escaped to the boats of the United States fleet. Thirty men attempted to board one of the United States vessels; seven were killed by fire-arms, and others drowned in the attempt of this desperate act. Houses were set on fire, and the narrator says it was the most awful night he ever passed, and the next morning he took his family to Mobile from their house in New-Orleans, for safety. On the 1st May there was not a soul in the streets; the stores, hotels, and every place of business was closed, and the city speared dismal.

The troops on their way up burned all the cotton they found, and for 100 miles up the coast all that was at the landing shared the same destruction.

The banks paid off their despositors in gold or Confederate money, whichever they were entitled to, and sent their specie, books, &c., with their respective clerks, to Columbus, Miss., at the head waters of the Tombigbee River. The currency now in New Orleans is solely Confederate notes; those having specie are holding on to it; no doubt it will by and by find its way North for sterling, as some of the foreign houses hold heavy balances. At the high rates that the banks asked for their London exchange, they would not purchase.

GEN. PHELPS AND FRENCH HISTORY AGAIN.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* writes from New-Orleans:

"There is a French man-of-war steamer at anchor in the river, and some of the officers of our troops who are now here, aboard of transports, thought it no more than politeness to pay their respects to this representative of a foreign Power with which we are at peace. Among them was Gen. PHELPS, who commands a brigade of the expedition, and who was 'gotten up' for the occasion in, for him, a 'gorgeous array.' After the compliments and politeness of the visitation had given way to a general conversation, the topic of our intentions up the river was naturally introduced, and Monsier Crapeau was told by the General that the city would have the choice of surrendering at discretion or being bombarded. To this course the Frenchman strongly demurred, and expressed himself forcibly against a proceeding which exposed women and children to destruction, and characterized it as an unchristianlike and inhuman. 'I—think—so—too,' said the General, in his slow, peculiar manner; 'I—think—so—too: I—have—thought—so—ever—since—your people—bombarded—Rome. It's—terrible—Sir.' The topic of conversation was subjected to a speedy and radical change, and the occurrence of the word 'bombardment' was not noticed in any subsequent remarks uttered by the Frenchman. Poor Capt. DURIVAGE, of the Light Cavalry, was lost overboard from the ship *North America*, on the night of Tuesday, April 22, and drowned. He was much loved by all his companions in arms, and his death cast a deep gloom over them all. Peace to his ashes."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The *Delta* has these paragraphs in its issue of May 4:

"A paragraph in yesterday morning's *Picayune*, relating to the seizure of the Southern Telegraph office by the Federal troops, if not explained, might reflect unfavorably on the officers and employes of the Company. The instruments and equipments of the office were all removed, before the occupation of the city by the United States forces, from that office, as well as from the office of the National Line. Both were dismantled, and there is nothing left for the use of the United States military authorities but the bare walls.

We observed on our streets, yesterday, several elegantly-dressed naval officers, whose gay style and happy demeanor, as well as the cordial attentions paid them by our creole and French citizens, disclosed very quickly their nationality. They were officers of the French steamship now in port, and seemed to be much pleased with our city and people.

A regiment of soldiers, yesterday, took up their line of march, apparently, toward the Jackson Railroad station. The crowd that followed them was much larger than any we have yet seen upon the streets upon any similar occasion. We think that this idle curiosity displayed by our citizens had sufficient vent, and it is high time that orderly people were betaking themselves to indoor amusements. If they have nothing to do, let them stay at home, avoid the sun and preserve their health.

A baker, residing in the First District, had over his door a year or more ago a flaming sign, with the words, 'United States Bakery,' and shortly afterwards it was 'Confederate States Bakery.' A few days ago he chalked out the word 'Confederate,' and it now stands 'States Bakery,' leaving a blank for what might turn up. That fellow is an old fox.

The United States forces have been possession of Odd Fellows' Hall for the accommodation of soldiers, a large number of whom have been quartered there. We have understood that the military authorities gave assurances the building should be returned to its owners in proper repair.

A United States soldier yesterday fell dead in Union-street, as is believed, from the effects of extreme heat. Several other soldiers, we hear, fell down during a march, from exhaustion."

The *Picayune*, of April 30, says:

"We learn that on Sunday morning, a party of three or four of the enemy's naval officers, attended by some sailors, landed near the fortifications above Carrolton, traversed the whole line, and on reaching the Jackson Railroad, cut the telegraph wire. During their excursion, they were hunting for something to drink, being spiritually inclined, and, although refused at one place, succeeded at another. But at the moment, and in the ecstacy of success, they were haunted by ludicrous fear, for on being furnished with liquor, they would not taste it until the man who kept the place first drank of it. At the same place they took some chickens, &c., for which, as for the liquor, they were quite liberal in forking over the specie. We warn them that dangerous and suspicious persons are likely to be quickly picked up when prowling about this vicinity.

A Frenchman, named JOSEPH NOEL, was arrested on the steamboat landing yesterday as he landed from a yawl which had come from one of the enemy's ships, on a charge of communicating with the enemy and acting as a spy. He found that from the levee to the First District Police Station was a hard road to travel. Had it not been for the protection he received from a detachment of our Home Guards, which was called upon to escort him, he would very likely have been hanged by the exasperated people.

Within an hour or two after the news got about of the tenor of Flag-Officer FARRAGUT's letter to Mayor MONROE, a memorial to the City Council, praying that body to persist in its determination not to lower the flag of Louisiana from the City Hall, we are informed, was signed by a large number of the noble women of New-Orleans, including many of the wealthiest, fairest, and highest in social position among us. This is an evidence of the spirit that animates the ladies of New-Orleans, which the enemy cannot disregard, and which the Confederates will welcome with great joy, but without surprise. The ladies—God bless them!

EXCITEMENT AT BATON ROUGE.

The telegraph has heretofore given us some particulars of the excitement at Baton Rouge, on the arrival of Commodore FARRAGUT's gunboats. An eye-witness writes to the *Picayune*, as follows:

"The passing of the Federal fleet above our forts was announced at the Capitol on Thursday morning, and immediately thereupon preparations were made for the removal of the State archives, and for the destruction of cotton and sugar. The archives have been removed to a place in the interior where the enemy is by no means likely to find them, and all the cotton at Baton Rouge and along the river is a mass of smouldering fire. All the sugar, too, has either been carried to a place of security, or destroyed. Our informant did not visit the arsenal and armory and other Confederate buildings, therefore cannot speak positively on the subject, but his impression is that all the Government stores, ordnance, machinery, ammunition, &c., have either been removed or left in such a condition as to be valueless to the enemy.

Immediately upon his arrival at the Capital, Gov. MOORE issued a proclamation, announcing the great disaster to our arms, and counseling the people in patriotic language as to their duty in this their hour of adversity. The Governor does not attempt to depreciate the enemy's success, but at the same time he calls upon all citizens of the State to do all in their power to render that success as fruitless and short-lived as possible. With this view he enjoins the destruction of cotton, sugar and other property liable to seizure and appropriation by the enemy. Colonels of militia are enjoined to see to the execution of this order.

There was quite a ferment among the people of Baton Rouge when it was announced that the enemy's fleet had passed the forts. Preparations were made for a general departure to the interior, and, though all excitement had passed away when our informant left, still numbers continued to leave, both by land and water, in anticipation of a visit from the fleet, no portion of which, we are assured, contrary to city reports, had visited the Capital."

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

GEN. MITCHEL'S DEPARTMENT.

GEN. NEGLEY'S REPORT OF THE EXPEDITION TO ROGERSVILLE, ALA.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, ROGERSVILLE, Ala., May 14, 1862.

GEN. O. M. MITCHEL—*Sir*: I have the honor to report the result of an expedition to this point. The command—consisting of the Seventy-ninth and a detachment of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, Lieut. SYPHER's section of artillery from STANDART's Battery, Major OUSLEY's battalion of Kentucky, and Capt. JENNINGS' battalion of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, formed the advance brigade, commanded by Col. H. A. HAMBRIGHT, acting as Brigadier-General. The First Wisconsin, the Thirty-fifth Indiana, a detachment from the Thirty-eighth Indiana, a battalion of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry and a section of STANDART's Battery in command of Lieut. BENNETT, formed the rear brigade, commanded by Col. STARKWEATHER, of the First Wisconsin, acting as Brigadier-General—left Pulaski yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., *via* the Lambs' Ferry Road; encamped a few hours twelve miles from Pulaski, made a forced march of twenty-one miles in six hours, drove in the enemy's pickets who gave the alarm to the scattered forces in town, who fled in every direction. A portion of the Cavalry marched on to Lambs' Ferry and fired upon a ferryboat-load of the cavalry, which was crossing the river, killing several men and horses. A force on the opposite side of the river then opened a warm fire on our men, wounding one trooper, killing two horses, and wounding several, when a section of artillery, commanded by Lieut. SYPHER, and the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment arrived at the river bank. The infantry compelled the rebels to seek shelter in some frame and log dwellings near the river bank.

Lieut. SYPHER threw several shells which exploded in the buildings and over them, dispersing those inside in terror, probably killing a number. He then threw several shells into their wagon train, which they were trying to move from danger. He also fired several shots at the ferryboat. The ferryboat which was on this side I directed to be burned.

During the march a force of rebel cavalry, estimated at 300, made a demonstration against the train of Col. STARKWEATHER, who dispersed them with canister and shell. The advance captured four scouts, two of whom belonged to the First Kentucky.

A portion of the enemy, estimated to be over 900, upon leaving here took the Elk River road; between 200 and 300 took the road leading to Florence. The others fled in every direction.

Scott's Cavalry and transportation train crossed the river on the 12th.

The rebel force which had been concentrated at this point, consisted of seven regiments and battalions of cavalry, under command of Col. Acting Brig.-Gen. ADAMS, numbering between two and three thousand.

I deem it a duty to refer in complimentary terms to the *marked* efficiency of Cols. Starkweather and Hambright, Major Ousley, Capt. Jennings and Lieut. Sypher. The endurance and gentlemanly bearing of their respective commands, deserves especial notice, a large portion of their troops having marched seventy

Rear Adm. W. B. Lamon, the oldest commissioned officer of the United States Navy, died at Washington City, Saturday, April 26. Admiral Lamon's Address was from Maine, and he was the oldest officer of the Grand Jury. Although past the three-score and ten years allotted to man, his intellect is still vigorous and unclouded, and the fire of patriotic devotion to the Union still burns as warmly in his heart, as in the days when he fought the sunbrowns of South Carolina under ANDREW JACKSON. Judge CADWALADER delivered a brief but pointed extemporaneous charge to the Grand Jury. He dwelt particularly on their duty to ferret out and indict all persons aiding and abetting the marauding parties which are infesting this portion of the State. The offence was a heinous one, utterly ruinous to society, and deserving the severest punishment. On other points the jury were referred to his charge to the Grand Jury at St. Louis, to which we shall refer again.

A LETTER FROM "OLD GLORY."

WILLIAM DRIVER, the staunch Unionist who hoisted the flag "Old Glory" on the State-house at Nashville, after its capture by the National forces, writes to the Boston *Journal*, under date of April 30:

"I have yet to see the first real red-mouthed Secessionist who is willing to come into the Union on any terms, or even talk calmly of reconstruction. 'Never, never,' is the cry. 'as long as one Southern man lives.' I see the people and hear them talk, I mark their scowl, their scornful lip, their look of hate, and I repeat again what I have said in my former letter—if HALLECK is defeated at Corinth we shall not have time to be prayed for. As far as I am concerned individually, I won't budge an inch; I am in for the dance, and have counted the cost. It is to cheer and give strength to the weak, in faith and hope, that such articles as you have quoted, 'Per Contra,' are written. Five weeks past I brought a set of resolutions before the City Council, requesting our School Commissioners and all the teachers to take the oath which we had taken to support the Constitution of the United States, &c. We have had three trials at that bill, and it is unpassed. The teachers positively say 'they will break up the schools,' and 'won't take the oath' is the cry, and so the bill is trodden under foot. Remember the present Board was appointed by GOV. JOHNSON, as the former one refused to take the oath. Of course there are some Union teachers on the list, but as a general thing they are strong secesh, *and not a few defiant.* If there is a place on earth that should be filled with patriotism, it is the school-room. If there is a place on earth where the upas breath of treason should never come, it is the school-room. God of mercy keep my children from the siren song of a traitor woman. Our schools are full of them, and again and again has sung out on the ears of our little ones at these schools, 'to arms! to arms! we will conquer peace for Dixie.' Do this, and treason will never die."

THE DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.

JAYHAWKING TO BE SUPPRESSED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, May 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 3.—1. *Whereas*, the depredations committed within the limits of this department, especially the frontier counties of Kansas, by marauding parties, have become so frequent and alarming as to render insecure the lives and property of all classes of citizens; and

2. *Whereas*, it having come to the knowledge of the General Commanding that certain miscreants have been engaged in perpetrating the detestable crime of seizing or kidnapping persons of color within the limits of this department, and without authority of law transferring them to the Department of Mississippi;

3. It is therefore hereby declared to be the determined purpose of the General Commanding to use the military power to aid in the preservation of the peace and the execution of the civil laws. To that end it is hereby ordered that all the commandants of regiments, companies or departments of troops within the limits of this Department, are especially directed to be vigilant in securing the arrest of such offenders as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and surrender them to the civil authority—when, in the opinion of the military officer making the arrest, the civil authorities are competent for the safe-keeping, trial and punishment of such offenders—otherwise they will be reported to these headquarters, or such other place as may be hereafter designated, to be tried by a Military Commission. By order of

[OFFICIAL] Brig.-Gen. J. G. BLUNT.
THOMAS MOONLIGHT, Captain Light Art'y., A. A. A. G.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

JOHN H. MORGAN AGAIN—NOBLE STAND OF ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 12, 1862.

We have had JOHN MORGAN killed several times, but he turned up again yesterday and destroyed $40,000 or $50,000 worth of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad rolling stock, grabbed $10,000 from the express agent, and captured several soldiers and officers of the army at Cave City, only eighty-five miles from Louisville. The only way to preserve the road till the war is entirely over, is to have a force sufficient posted along it to execute an order like Gen. POPE's, when in Missouri. Gen. DUMONT has issued an order like POPE's. Let Gen. BUELL see that he has troops enough properly stationed to execute it. Unless the war speedily end, it may be advisable for Congress to pass Gov. WICKLIFFE's bill for the enrollment of a special volunteer force in Kentucky to protect the State, its cities and towns, its loyal citizens and internal improvements, against secession outlaws and pirates and their sympathizers, aiders and abettors. If there is reason to believe that Secessionists here or in any town or county along the road had an opportunity of knowing beforehand what MORGAN would do yesterday, and used no means in their power to prevent his raid, all such, in accordance with DUMONT's orders, should be at once arrested and held for trial by court-martial. Mr. GUTHRIE is for the most summary, severe and exemplary punishment of all the leading bandits.

Rev. Dr. ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE, in his Danville *Review*, for March, remarks: "On the several great occasions which have vehemently pressed my country in my day, I have openly and vigorously, as a free citizen, ranged myself on her side; and it fills me all the more with satisfaction to believe that I have done her service and won her confidence; and thereby I extricated from shame and dishonor a name not unknown in her history, which others, who shared it with me, rendered odious by treason."

PONTIAC.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

ITEMS FROM NORFOLK.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

U. S. STEAM-SLOOP SEMINOLE,
NORFOLK, Va., Monday, May 12, 1862.

Yesterday, Sunday afternoon, I strolled through the town, and except near the military headquarters, Ex-Custom-House, found everything very quiet. Guards were mounted at various points, and some of our soldiers, off duty, were occasionally met prospecting. Additional regiments, which arrived during the day, were resting after their dusty march, upon the streets fronting the Custom-House, and about doorways, (in the shop streets,) and at many corners stood clusters of men, some wearing cheerful countenances, others looking serious, or to one side as we drew near—occasionally a scowling look, and in one rare instance a sort of grunt of discontent was bestowed upon us, while now and then, small children would give an incipient shout for "JEFF. DAVIS."

It is said that a public meeting is to be held to determine whether business shall or shall not be resumed; as also a bank meeting relative to the "currency."

I have here met the celebrated "reliable gentleman" and several members of his family. The family name is "Legion." I mention a few of the points upon which I have been enlightened by these chroniclers:

Besides the *Merrimac*, Norfolk's defences consisted of over 200 heavy guns along the Elizabeth River, in strongly casemated works; also, a strong intrenched camp, mounting guns *en ba belte*. This lay in the route of our troops (only 400 infantry,) who, advancing without artillery, which came afterwards, had not a gun to return the fire from the enemy's howitzer across Tanner's Creek. Had the enemy made a stand, the results would have been difficult of achievement, for they had here two Louisiana, two Georgia, six Virginia, and one mixed (cavalry and artillery) regiments; in all, over 10,000 men. But "skedaddle" being *à la mode*, and fearing to be bagged, they stood not upon the order of their going, but went "at once."

Gen. HUGER saved his bacon, but not that of his commissariat, which has since been distributed to the neighboring poor. The regiment stationed at Sewall's Point, on evacuation day, left on the double-quick, and by only half an hour escaped being cut off—their rear passing in sight of our vanguard burning a bridge which necessitated a *détour* by our men; and the last Confederate forces got out of Portsmouth as our advance knocked at the gates of Norfolk.

Since the 3d inst. the dismantling of the Navy-yard has been in progress; all the naval stores and portable parts of machinery have been gradually sent to Charlotte, N. C. The officers' quarters, and several of the large buildings were left standing. There is no doubt that positive orders were given to the military authorities to destroy all public works *when ready* to evacuate. Our advent was so sudden that the Navy-yard alone suffered. Even here there must be some valuable supplies of wood in the timber docks sunk in the mud.

The destruction was superintended by Capt. SYDNEY LEE, (Ex-United States navy,) Commandant of the Yard, who left among the very last *en route* for Suffolk. He also burned several newly-launched gunboats, sunk hulls off the dry-dock and burned the gates of the latter. As yet it is of course impossible to ascertain the amount of damage done to the dry-dock, since it is flooded with the dark juniper-water, but the abutments have been blown up by the use of shells. The destruction was done by a select band of one hundred and fifty marines and two hundred Baltimore "Blood Tubs." These last were named after the late Captain of the *Merrimac*, "Buchanan Club."

In her first and only fight, the *Merrimac* was damaged, but when repaired, was more powerful than before. The shock of the shot on her anchor had broken four deck-beams, and one shot penetrated, crushing the inner wood work, and bending the fragments of iron inwards, near the water-line.

The conscription had only lately been enforced. Contemplating evacuations, the idea was to carry the conscripts along; but numbers have lain hidden in the woods to avoid the boon. Of one company alone, it is positively known that fifty deserted last Friday, and have emerged from their concealment since the appearance of our forces. Two escaped when they had accompanied the evacuators as far as Suffolk, and these two arrived here yesterday.

When the secession ordinance was put to vote here, a Georgia regiment guarded the polls! And upon the day following, five thousand troops arrived at Norfolk!

The Norfolk *Day Book* still continues, but under "altered skies." In its issues, however, it avoids all allusion to the prevalent good order established here, and the correct behavior of our army of occupation. Most of the stores are, as yet, closed, perhaps awaiting the action of the banks on "currency." Milk, twenty cents per quart; poor meat, thirty cents per pound; very few vegetables for sale in the market, and high in price. No butter, nor tea, nor coffee to be found anywhere. Letter paper and envelopes at five times their value; shoes, at least treble; and as for such prime necessaries as cigars, ten and twelve cents are asked for trash dear at two cents.

The ferry boats are running, under guard, and free of charge. Passes are required.

NATIONAL OFFICERS IN RICHMOND.

Lieut. PERRIN, one of ELLSWORTH's Zouaves, taken prisoner at Bull Run, gives the following list of United States officers now confined in the Richmond Prison:

O. B. Wilcox, Colonel, 1st Michigan Infantry.
E. Woodruff, Colonel, 2d Kentucky Infantry.
M. Corcoran, Colonel, 69th New-York.
G. W. Neff, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2d Ky. Infantry.
S. Bowman, Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Penn. Vols.
James Decatur Potter, Major, 38th New-York.
J. Vodges, Major, 3d U. S. Artillery.
Albert Von Quinnamer, Major, 68th New-York.
S. H. Stone, Surgeon, U. S. Army.
John McGregor, Surgeon, 3d Connecticut.
C. C. Gray, Assistant-Surgeon, U. S. Army.
Hiram Eddy, Chaplain, 2d Connecticut.
Otto Brottlicher, Captain, 68th New-York.
Mortimer Griffin, Captain, 8th New-York.
James A. Farrish, Captain, 79th New-York.
A. A. C. Williams, Assist. Surgeon, 1st N. Y. Art.
Giles W. Shurtleff, Captain, 7th Ohio.
L. G. Camp, Captain, 68th New-York.
Leonard Gordon, Captain, 11th Massachusetts.
John T. Drew, Captain, 2d Vermont.
Edward W. Jenkins, Captain, 99th New-York.
George Austin, Captain, 2d Kentucky.
Rosa Fish, Captain, 32d New-York.
Thomas S. Hamblin, 1st Lieut., 38th New-York.
Charles Walter, 1st Lieut., 1st Connecticut.
D. S. Gordor, 1st Lieut., 2d Dragoons, U. S.
John W. Dempsey, First Lieut. 2d New-York.
J. Fordstuel, First Lieut., 3d U. S. Infantry.
Arthur F. Wilcox, 1st Lieut., 7th Ohio.
William Fay, 1st Lieut., 25th New-York.
Joseph Newstaedler, Quartermaster, 8th N. York.
W. F. Baum, 1st Lieut., 26th Pennsylvania.
C. W. Tillotson, 1st Lieut., 99th New-York.
Timothy Swan, 1st Lieut., 7th Maine.
H. G. Lombard, Adjutant, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Geo. W. Cahill, 2d Lieut., 11th Massachusetts.
John J. Nevin, 2d Lieut., 28th Pennsylvania.
John C. Gregg, Tel. Cor., U. S.
F. E. Worcester, 2d Lieut., 71st New-York.
W. C. Nickles, Captain of brig *B. K. Eaton*.
P. J. Hargous, Master's Mate, U. S. Navy.
Lieut.-Col. Benedict, 2d New-York Fire Zouaves.
Col. Crocker, } Good Union men; did not desert at
Maj. Cassady, } Yorktown.
Capt. Price, of Sickles' Brigade.
Capt. Willis, of Sickles' Brigade.
Capt. Lee, Co. I, 6th New-Jersey.
Lieut. Kinley, Co. I, 6th New-Jersey.
Adjutant of Ira Harris Cavalry.

Emancipation Meeting in Missouri.

An emancipation meeting was held at Hannibal, Mo., on May 10. Mr. MOSES P. GREEN, Mayor of the city, presided and made a speech in the course of which he said:

That our State will be free at some future day, is a foregone conclusion, a fixed fact; and so soon as the work is fully accomplished the material wealth of the State will be greatly increased and her vast resources be more fully and successfully developed. While Slavery exists, there is no inducement to emigrants from Slave States to come amongst us with their population, capital and enterprise, because of the insecurity of slave property here. Nor is there any inducement to emigration from the Free States, because the presence of Slavery as a system of labor degrades the labor of a white man. We have no other sources except from foreign countries and natural progress, to increase our population; yet, we must have population, capital and enterprise in order to the proper development of the great natural resources of the State. Why then not take up this vexed question and consider it as becomes freemen looking to their own best interest and welfare and that our of our posterity? Why put off and press away from our thoughts a great public question, that is forced upon our consideration by the inevitable course of events.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, among others?

Resolved, That our geographical position and the concurrence of the past year have taught us in the stern language of facts, that slave property is insecure, and that we cannot look for future prosperity from the growth of this institution.

Resolved, That in central position, navigable streams, fertile soil, salubrious climate, and immense and varied mineral wealth, our State stands clearly in advance of her surrounding sisters, and yet we find them outstripping her in the increase of population and the rapid development of material greatness.

Resolved, That the events of the past year, the recent Message of the President, and the concurrent action of Congress on the question of emancipation, forces upon every thinking mind this most important issue; we cannot escape it, and in taking our position, we desire here to express our earnest conviction that our permanent prosperity can only be secured by ridding ourselves of this disturbing element and adopting a policy of emancipation.

Resolved, That we hereby earnestly request the Convention of the State now in existence, and shortly to convene at Jefferson City, to so alter or amend our State Constitution as in their wisdom may seem best, in order to remove therefrom such restrictions as impede the consummation of this object, and by suitable enactment bring the matter before the people for an early decision.

Resolved, That in pursuing this course, in our judgment so urgently demanded, we are proposing no doubtful experiment, and inaugurating no questionable policy, but are merely pursuing the course adopted most successfully by the great States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and others of "the old thirteen." We follow the counsels of our honored WASHINGTON, and a host of noble men, who, with him, laid broad and deep the foundations of our Republic.

Resolved, That in presenting this subject for the consideration of the people of Missouri, we have no interests in conflict with the welfare of the State. We desire to avoid all animosity or bitterness of feeling, and trust it will be treated as a great practical question, involving the best interests of ourselves and our posterity.

Death of Midshipman John B. Bradley, in the Battle Below New-Orleans.

From the National Intelligencer.

The following letter from Capt. JAMES ALDEN, Commander of the United States steamship *Richmond*, together with the letter noted by Capt. ALDEN, as found in the desk of the deceased, to his father-in-law, now in this city, were received on the 9th instant:

UNITED STATES STEAMER RICHMOND,
NEW-ORLEANS, April 26, 1862.

Col. John A. Bradley, Washington:

DEAR SIR: It is my painful duty to inform you of the death of your beloved son, J. B. BRADLEY. He fell in the action of the 24th, during the engagement of this fleet with Forts Jackson and St. Philip and fourteen of the enemy's gunboats. It was a hard-fought battle, and nobly did your son do his duty, exposed incessantly as he was to showers of missiles thrown from the mouths of more than two hundred cannon upon our devoted heads. Your son, as my Aid-de-Camp, carried my orders with as much steadiness as a veteran, and while in the act of receiving an order from me to carry to the First Lieutenant, notwithstanding it was in the heat of battle, the military salute of touching the hat was not forgotten; but before his hand fell to his side he lay at my feet, his spirit passing, without the least sign of pain, to the God who gave it. My heart is too full to attempt to offer you or his poor soul-stricken mother any consolation now. I must leave you both to look for that from that High Source whence all comfort flows.

I pray you excuse this hasty note, as it is written under much excitement. At some future day I trust I shall be able to give you more fully in person the particulars of this sad, sad event.

With great respect, I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

JAMES ALDEN.

U. S. S. RICHMOND, MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
THREE MILES BELOW FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP,
April 22, 1862—8 P. M.

DEAREST PARENTS AND SISTERS: I can say but words of good-bye, should I not be alive to-morrow morning to announce to you my safety after the battle of to-night. In a few hours from now we will be in deadly conflict—the greatest naval battle ever fought by this country. On this most solemn moment I do not of course feel like writing details and particulars. I have only to put my trust in that Divine Providence, and hope that, as He has preserved me through past dangers, so may He rescue me from the dangers that will surround me to-night. May God bless all dear ones at home, and should not my life be spared, may you on earth be happy; and when death shall call you, should I be taken first, God grant that before the Judgment Bar we may all meet together. I think I can pass from the world saying I have done evil to no man; that I have endeavored to walk in the fear of God, and for my many and numerous sins and transgressions may a kind Heavenly Father forgive and bless me and receive me into everlasting life. Farewell!

Most devotedly and lovingly, your son and brother.

This noble young officer, who thus fell in that terrible battle on the 24th ultimo, and whose gallant conduct on the occasion is so highly to the testimony by his commander, was the only son of Col. JOHN BRADLEY, of Jefferson County, New-York. He was eighteen years old last October, and entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., in the Fall of 1858, where he continued until the outbreak of the rebellion a year ago, when he was detached with his class from the Academy for active sea-service. He was first attached to the steam-frigate *Roanoke* for blockading duty on the Southern coast, during which he came under the fire of the enemy at Fort Hatteras. In September he was detached from the *Roanoke*, leaving with a letter of high commendation from the captain of that ship, and ordered to the Brooklyn Navy-yard for drilling the newly-appointed acting officers from the commercial marine in gunnery. From thence, after a few weeks, he was detached to the United States propellor *Isaac Smith*, and placed upon duty as acting master—this ship being comprised in the fleet destined to Port Royal. His ship, with others, encountered the memorable gale off Cape Hatteras, during the continuance of which she was obliged to be lightened of a large portion of her armament to save her from foundering. It was during the gale that the officer of this vessel discovered in the distance the ship *Governor*, of the fleet, in a sinking condition, and ran down to her, where, in the effort to relieve her, and when to do so in the gale and very heavy sea it was regarded as next to an impossibility to get a line to her, Midshipman BRADLEY volunteered to make the effort, and with a small boat of five oars, and four hours of unsurpassed peril, he succeeded in getting the line fast between the two ships. Upon returning to his ship his first care was to get his crew safely on board, and when thus left alone, by the heaving, surging of the sea, he was drawn under the guards of the ship, and, as by a miracle, almost, was brought again to the deck alive. His conduct on the occasion elicited very high praise from his commander, as an act of noble daring and praiseworthy duty. Proceeding to Port Royal, and in the bombardment between the fleet and the rebel batteries, he had charge of the remaining portion of the battery of his ship which had not been thrown overboard in the gale. He was next called to encounter danger when out upon a reconnoissance with the Executive Officer of the ship, when they came under the fire of Commodore TATNALL's fleet. In all his encounters of danger while on board the steamer *Isaac Smith*, the Executive Officer of that ship gives him high praise for his courage in these encounters with the enemy. From Commodore DUPONT's fleet he was next attached to that of Commodore FARRAGUT, destined, as the result has shown, against New-Orleans and Forts Jackson and St. Philip and other defences on the Mississippi River below that city. How he bore himself in heroic bravery as the aid-de-camp of his commander in that ever to be remembered battle in which he fell on the 24th April, the testimony of that commander in the letter above bears the most honorable and consolatory testimony. He has always been intent, since the breaking out of the rebellion, to devote his whole energies and professional skill, so far as in him lay, to aid in its suppression. To that object he has given to his country all that he had to bestow—his precious life.

He took upon himself his Christian vows in confirmation and communion in the Episcopal Church at Annapolis, while at the Academy. In his Savior he believed and trusted, and his prayer to his God was, shortly before the battle in which he gave up his life, (see his letter,) that, should he fall, "His kind Heavenly Father would forgive, bless, and receive him into life everlasting."

MAY 12, 1862.

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge on the State of the Country.

On Tuesday evening last Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE addressed the citizens of Cincinnati on the state of the country. In the course of his address he said:

The next general remark which I have to make, as an important lesson drawn from what has happened, is the undoubted ability of the American people to do what they have undertaken to do—their undoubted ability to crush out this rebellion, and their ability to restore the nation in all its integrity, as it was before. What has been accomplished in the last year I shall not recapitulate. Whoever will look at the line of military operations in the country now, and compare it with the helpless condition of our marine frontier and river defences a year ago—whoever will look at the results of the recent campaigns in the Mississippi Valley—at the naval operations upon river and seacoast, cannot have a particle of doubt as to the ability of the nation to defend itself. I never doubted, and never could see on what ground anybody could doubt that twenty millions of loyal people in the Free States, and four millions of loyal people in the Slave States, would do anything they desired with four millions of disloyal people in the Slave States. The whole thing seemed an absurdity, from the beginning, to doubt our ability to do what we ought to do; and it was an utter absurdity in them to doubt what we would and could do under the circumstances. What I mean to press upon you now, as a sequel to what I have been saying, is that there is a wide distinction between the two works which I insist we ought to do. The one is to crush the rebellion—that is, with military force; that must be done from without; it must be done by the nation, and by military force; these men must be delivered, and it must be done by the army. The other is a widely different thing, resting upon different principles, and to be done in a different way. The restoration which is to be made of peace and public order, and the reëstablishment of a free Government. The mode in which this is to be brought about is a widely different work in all respects from the work already commenced. The great experiment is now being tried in Tennessee; for I suppose the General Government is now feeling its way there, and that the model there endeavored to be set up will be the model in other States, as one by one they are brought back. What I insist upon is, that it has been done; that the elements of doing it are there; it is the work of peace, and not of arms; it is simply a question of time. With you and me, time is everything; with nations, time is long; it has taken Great Britain six hundred years to quiet Ireland. If they will grant us a small portion of that time, I will guarantee everything is quiet in the South. (Applause.) It may take a generation, or half a generation; or it may take but six months. I saw a rumor in the newspapers which may be true, but I have no authority for vouching for it, that the Governor of North Carolina has already recalled the troops of that State from the Confederate army, and refuses any more aid to the rebellion. It is that you may not be discouraged—that you may not stop short in the patriotic work, that I trouble you in speaking of this aspect of the subject.

Now, there is another aspect of the times to which I must refer. The state of the country presents to me extraordinary revelations; things are occurring that ought to challange the consideration of every thoughtful mind, to one or two of which let me call your attention. And first, is the demonstration that has been made so unlooked for and so emphatic of the character of the American people and this great crisis through which they are passing. For example, suppose such a rebellion as this had occurred in any European monarchy—in the Roman Empire? We know exactly what took place there when again and again it did occur. Suppose it had occurred in the Russian Empire; we know what terrible results followed when such a thing happened there. Here you have had an organized conspiracy for years, growing up during an Administration that for four years seemed to have no other object but to prepare the nation for its interment, and a Cabinet of Ministers putting the army and navy where they could be of no use to the Government. I don't like to speak evil of dignitaries; and I don't know whether it was imbecility, or cowardice, or corruption in BUCHANAN, to let the men in his Cabinet do what they did; but posterity will execrate them as long as their names are remembered in the nation. In the midst of these things, here is the conduct of the American people; here is the stain upon their Government, and it is a great revolution; that our people can do what no other Government did do—that they can stand the shock never stood by any nation, and come out with a triumph more glorious than any nation ever before achieved.

This is a glorious revolution, worthy to be associated with the revolution of our fathers. The most permanent nations under the sun have been those the nearest like our own. This thought is worthy of pondering over. There is nothing in this country wherein one State differs from another as much as there is in the States of the German nation—nothing that has separated one from another as much as in the cantons of the Swiss nation. Some being free and some slave, may be thought greater, but I think not if you ponder it carefully. The Germans and the French in the different Swiss cantons differ in religion and in many other respects; yet they are one glorious nation. The elements of the German nation vary from the small, free towns up to the first monarchs of Europe; yet this great nation preserves its integrity, and if they, why not we? The things which separate us from each other have been found upon trial to be things not necessarily destructive to the nationality and perpetuity of the Government. The whole of the Slave States have not gone out in a body; the majority of the people have been loyal; the whole of the Border Slave States have been and will be loyal. I dare to say of them, if I am a fair specimen, that in all Ohio you will not find a more loyal man than I am.

Here is the insuperable strength of a people to maintain its like, under circumstances that make one portion as widely different as if in another country, and yet under circumstances where no other country has ever succeeded in maintaining itself.

Southern Indebtedness to the North.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About six or eight months since the Southern merchants gave notes to the Confederate Government for total amount due by each firm to Northern creditors—notes at twelve months date. The Confederate Government also passed a law prohibiting the payment of debts due to Northern men. Would it not be advisable for our Government, shortly after taking possession of any Southern city or State, to take such measures as may enable Northern merchants to prosecute their claims, and after obtaining judgment, to seize and sell such property as may belong to their debtors?

The New-Orleans merchants, for instance, are heavily indebted to us; why should they not be made pay? If they pay their Northern Confederacy also, and this will make them loyal men—touch their pockets for a large amount.

The merchants in New-Orleans who had goods on hand at the time the blockade commenced have made fortunes, some, it is reported, 200-300 per cent. Some things, which cost under 5 cents per lb. were sold at $1 and $1 25 per lb. The time given to these Southern gentlemen on their purchases has long since expired; why should we not get our money? B.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Henry Ward Beecher before the Twentieth Ward Republican Association.

Thursday night the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivered an address before the Twentieth Ward Republican Association of this City, at Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

Owing to the commendable zeal of SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., the President of the Association, the members thereof have had the pleasure of listening, at various times, to Dr. CHEEVER, WM. CURTIS NOYES, HORACE GREELEY, and other prominent speakers, and the lecture by Mr. BEECHER, is the last but one of the series.

CHARLES NETTLETON, Esq. presided, and after a few introductory remarks, presented Mr. BEECHER, who spoke as follows:

I suppose that no audience can be gathered in the North at such time as this, for any purpose, without first or last coming to one subject—for as all the rivers which start from the Alleghany mountains, however they may squirm, sooner or later find their way into the great ocean, we want to hear of nothing else—the news is more than our own food. We can get along without our breakfast easier than without our papers. The questions which men think of are, will the Government be able to overcome the rebellion? will there ever be a complete Union? if an apparent Union, will there be cordiality among the people? Nor are we able to forbear, on such an occasion, to discuss the prime origin of this war, the vital question—that of Slavery—and I propose to have a free conversation on sundry and divers topics. And first, let me say, in answer to those who declare that this country is sundered and cannot be reunited. I hold that this is false. It's no matter of human volition. Violent as are the feelings at the South, they are but incidental, and must pass away. And there are certain great organic reasons, viz.: the North needs the South and the South needs the North; and these laws are more potent, a thousand times, than the little petty causes which now inflame the public feeling. There are under currents, basis laws, which hold on their way, and the dividing line of this country will not run from East to West.

The great material fundamental interests of the country are to decide their course as if Nature had said, "Whom God joins together let no man put asunder." There will be always the steady drawing of these interests. I call you to witness there is no Northern cause for separation. Northern Anti-Slavery sentiment would never have led to this war. It has been the most gross misrepresentation of those doctrines by the papers North and South. South of Mason's line, no paper ever fairly told the South what we here believe. We do not hate the Southerners; we wish them good. There is no jealousy here of their territorial position, or mercantile prosperity. They have a fairer sky and a better soil, but we are glad of it. They are our brethren, although it has taken India rubber charity to stretch the fraternal embrace. We have National sentiment. We rejoice in their prosperity, and would take nothing from them. We know it, you know it, and I know it; and they don't know it, because the papers lie. They understand Northern courage now. [Laughter.] They have learned one indispensable thing—to respect Northern courage. For, if a man won't fight, they think and say what is he born for? Yankees have something to do other than to loaf around bar-rooms and swagger—they are hard to kindle and hard to put out. We don't fight except in a business way—we put head first and hearts afterwards; we think, we calculate, we plan. They go heart first and head afterwards. Nothing will make them think so well of us as for us to whip them. Ah, how venerable my father used to look and seem after he had given me a sound whipping. [Laughter.] No man feels good while he is being whipped. The South is now in great exercise of mind and hereafter we may look for great peace. A sword wan't made to use like a pen. That's the best General who fights the best—and this finding out that Northerners are men will be of infinite service in our coming pacification. It is supposed that our feeling on Slavery is such that we can't agree with the South. I say the North more and more holds Slavery in detestation on moral grounds. There are but few men at the North who do not acknowledge that all men have the right to themselves and their labor.

Man is worth not merely what he can do in this world. We measure men inside. We ask after their affections, and that part which is to live forever, and measure by the inside as God sees him. There is no rule which can tell how great a man is in this world. We believe in men as men.

These are our moral convictions; but we have at no time as a whole taken even our moral hatred of Slavery and gone to war on that account.

Slavery is incompatible with a Republican Government. It is destroying our Government root and branch, and therefore we have a right to meddle with it. It has become the instrument of wicked men, and we have risen up and said what the farmer said to the roll of hibernating snakes: "There isn't room for us together;" and as it has become a fact that Slavery or Government must go down, we decree before Almighty God that Government shan't go down, and Slavery will.

Slavery has its hands in all our pockets and is taking our money. You don't know how much; the President don't know how much, and those who do know hardly dare look the figures in the face. None of our business? It seems to me that if we are to be taxed and annoyed to this enormous extent, it is some of our business.

I hold in bringing Slavery to an end in a constitutional method. Slavery does not and cannot raise men fit to be Republicans. Here is all the National sentiment of the country. We are proud of the United States. The North breeds men who love their whole country—the South breeds men who love themselves and their States.

You can't have Slavery and an educated, thinking class. Slavery breeds ignorance.

Mr. BEECHER here went at great length into the philosophy of education—the effects of it and its opposite upon the human mind—the difference between the care of men and chattels, and the absolute necessity of ignorance in the slaves for the safety of the institution. He drew an amusing contrast between Hebrew and Southern Slavery, and carried his audience with him to the conclusion that the position of the slave in the olden time, and his sable brother of, now-a-days, are somewhat different.

The war at the South was not at first a *popular* more. They at the South follow their file-leaders. We don't. The question of secession was not fairly voted upon in any Southern State—could that be done here?

The difficulties under which we labor sprang from the nature of Slavery. Slavery must go down. Shall God reign, or the Devil? If God, Liberty; if the Devil, Slavery. Under such religious instruction as we have, nothing but Liberty can succeed. My faith in God has always kept my belief strong in the ultimate triumph of Liberty.

Take the world through, the cheapest thing known is a man—nothing so little missed—nothing can die so easily, and leave so little track behind him. Now, I have a sympathy for every living thing, and so I have for the poor negro; but that's not the strong reason why I feel so as I do. It's because I love New-England, the Middle States, the West and the South, and their children, and unborn children, for the sake of me and all I hope Slavery will perish. How? I don't know or care. That is, I believe God has made up his mind, and Mr. SEWARD, Mr. LINCOLN, or any other man's shall or shan't, will have no effect one way or the other. It's God's plan, probably, that will be carried out. The Lord God Almighty's advancing. We have heard the shaking of the prison doors in Europe, and we all rejoiced, and now we hear the clanking of the shackles—and God Almighty is coming. The sword will set some free, feet will set others free, and confiscation will set others free, and when this war shall cease I believe Slavery will be bit off at both ends.

I don't want to see things back as they were. The Union as it was? No. The *Constitution* as it was—give me that, but God forbid the Union as it was. Do we want South Carolina back again as it was? [No, no.] New-York didn't dare to say say you shan't arrest and sell my black voters for jail fees. Could I travel through Tennessee or Louisiana? Do you expect me to spend much prayer for the Union as it was? We shall have no Union until a man can speak as freely in New-Orleans as he can in New-York. I want a Union based on the Constitution of the Fathers. I think we are on the way to that kind of Union, and when we have that we will again be happy, contented and free, as in the good old days of our ancestors.

Mr. BEECHER continued at great length to present humorously and effectively the states of harmony as existing in former times, as now apparent to the world, and as it would be in the future all over this Union, and concluded with an exhortation to all good and true men to continue as they had begun, leaving to an Almighty mind the working out and settling of the problem of the age.

A resolution of thanks was passed; three cheers were given for the speaker, and the immense audience dispersed.

Irish Relief Society.

A second meeting of the friends of the poor of Ireland was held on Friday afternoon at the Astor House. Hon. Judge DALY presided.

The meeting having been called to order, the Chairman said: In February, 1847, during the distress then prevailing in Ireland, a meeting was called, which numbered among its members Myndert Van Shaick, Robert T. Minturn, D. Sloan, A. T. Stewart, and many others, each of whom subscribed $500. Shortly afterward, another meeting was called, and sixty-one friends came forward and enrolled themselves as laborers in the good work of alleviating the distress then prevailing in the country with which we are all associated. These comprised many of the leading citizens of New-York. An appeal was then made over the signatures of those gentlemen—the appeal containing a statement of the nature of the distress existing in Ireland at the time, and the necessity of immediate relief. This was responded to on the 23d of that month, by subscriptions to the amount of $35,341 41, and on the same day a public meeting was held at the Tabernacle, at which Mr. VAN SCHAICK presided, assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents, at the head of whom were WM. B. ASTOR and MOSES H. GRINNELL. At that meeting a permanent committee was appointed. After addresses by Right Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Mr. George Griffin, President King, of Columbia College, Rev. Dr. Adams and Mr. Philip Hone, a general Standing Committee of sixty-one was appointed with unlimited powers. By the 2d of February, 1848, these gentlemen, by their personal exertions, had raised the sum of $171,374 24 in money, and provisions and clothing to the value of $70,000—making in all $242,000 24 of contributions from this City and State alone. These donations were mostly all contributed by individual efforts, and made without distinction of party or creed. Contributions from all parts of the United States were forwarded to this Central Committee, and this was but a share of what was collected. One hundred and thirty-three vessels, laden with relief, were sent to Ireland, of which number thirty-four were sent from this City.

At the close of the Chairman's address, the Executive Committee of eleven, as nominated by him, was duly confirmed.

Mr. JOHN SAVAGE, on motion of Mr. O'GORMAN, was appointed to prepare a statement as to the actual condition of the poor in Ireland; the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Committee as *ex officio* members; the names of the members of the Society were enrolled; and, after remarks from several gentlemen, the meeting was declared adjourned till Wednesday evening next.

Cooper Institute Commencement.

The third annual commencement exercises of the Cooper Institute took place in the large hall of the building on last Friday evening, in the presence of a fine audience. The literary exercises consisted of orations by ALEX. THAIER, MARSHALL LONG, EWING M. FOX, J. F. CHAPMAN and FRANCIS J. TUCKER, and a very meritorious poem on "The Progress of Learning," by ALFRED E. PARKS, of the Chemistry Class. The singing, by about three hundred of the pupils, who were present on the stage, and led by Mr. BAIRROW, elicited deserved applause, especial merit being attached to Miss G. HARTSHORNE, and Miss M. MCINTYRE, M. J. A. KEANE, and R. J. JOHNSTON, who each sang solos.

Mr. EDWARD COOPER announced the following awards of

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.

Miss M. S. Allen, Miss J. Amidon, Miss J. Anderson, Miss J. Armstrong, Miss H. Aswood, Miss E. P. Barney, Miss S. M. Barstow, Miss A. Bertholf, Miss H. D. Biddle, Miss L. Bidwell, Miss E. Blackman, Miss E. L. Blake, Miss B. Bondi, Miss L. E. Boner, Miss M. E. Brooks, Miss L. Brown, Miss M. C. Call, Miss M. H. Covell, Miss A. C. Covell, Miss E. H. Coventry, Miss M. Cotes, Miss A. Crane, Mrs. J. L. Crane, Miss J. Curtis, Miss H. Daley, Miss S. C. Davenport, Miss G. H. Davis, Miss S. B. Denroche, Miss C. G. Derendorf, Miss E. Derycke, Miss L. Dickson. Miss A. Donlevy, Miss E. Dyer, Miss E. R. Eastman, Miss L. Ely, Miss H. Ely, Miss A. C. Fitz, Miss E. Fox, Miss L. Fox, Miss M. Galbraith, Miss M. E. Gedney, Miss Gender, Miss A. Goodman, Miss H. Harper, Miss J. R. Harrington, Miss L. Holly, Miss C. V. Hopkins, Miss Howard, Miss L. Howes, Miss E. Hueter, Miss E. Hughes, Miss M. E. Jarvis. Miss C. H. Jenks, Miss M. Johnson, Miss J. C. Lawson, Miss J. Longworth, Miss L. Marsh, Miss C. H. Maynard, Miss L. Meely, Miss L. Megie, Miss V. Merwin, Miss C. A. Miller, Miss A. C.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1862.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters to yesterday afternoon, at which time matters were progressing favorably. Our troops crossed the Chickahominy on Friday, both at Bottom's Bridge and the Railroad Bridge, and the advance in that direction was a mile and a half beyond the river. The enemy had not been encountered in any force, and the impression was that they had taken up a position for defence between three and four miles from Richmond. A large number of our men had been detailed to build bridges, and a number were to be erected at different points. Our forces at New Bridge, yesterday, shelled out the rebels on the opposite side, in fine style. They made no response, but suddenly broke camp and left with their baggage trains. We have nothing later from our gunboats on the James River.

Gen. BANKS telegraphs to the War Department that Col. KENLY'S command of infantry and cavalry—numbers not stated—has been driven from Front Royal, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The enemy's force is estimated at from five to six thousand, and at last accounts was supposed to be occupying Front Royal. What this force is, or where it came from, is not explained. It will be recollected that a portion of Col. GEARY'S force was overpowered only a few days ago at Linden, about ten miles east of Front Royal.

As an offset to the reverse to a portion of Gen. BANKS' command, noted above, we learn of a victory achieved in Gen. FREMONT'S Department. A National force of 1,300 men, under Col. CROOK, stationed at Lewisburgh, in Greenbrier County, on the Greenbrier River, was attacked on Friday morning by a rebel force of 3,000, under Col. HEATH, and after a severe fight the rebels were defeated, and completely routed. Our loss is ten killed, forty wounded, and eight missing; that of the enemy is much greater. We captured four cannon, two of them rifled; two hundred stand of arms, and one hundred prisoners, including several officers. We publish elsewhere the congratulatory order of Gen. FREMONT relating to the affair.

The advices from Norfolk and Portsmouth are interesting. The Mayor and City Councils of Norfolk, it appears, are still indisposed to take the oath of allegiance, in consequence of which Gen. WOOL has ordered the stoppage of what little trade they have heretofore enjoyed with the outside world. He has issued another proclamation, notifying the people that the matter is entirely in their own hands; that by acknowledging the supremacy of the Government they can enjoy its fostering care, and the advantages of trade and commerce, and assuring them that no contingency is possible whereby Norfolk will again be given up to the control of the rebel Government. Those who entertain Union sentiments, he says, can give expression to them with ample assurance of protection. A Union meeting was held in Portsmouth on Thursday night, at which not less than eight hundred persons were present, including many from Norfolk. The course indicated in Gen. WOOL'S proclamation, in regard to curtailing trade facilities, did not meet with approval at this meeting, as it will most affect the poorer classes, among whom there is already considerable suffering. A great many deserters from the force with which Gen. HUGER left Norfolk have returned, and more are reported on the way. They are reported to be in a most deplorable condition, and willing to take the oath of allegiance, glad enough to have escaped from the rebel army. The walls of the buildings at the Navy-yard prove to be in a solid condition, and the work of refitting will soon be commenced. The machinery, it appears, had been removed for transportation to Richmond, but the movement of our occupying force was too rapid for the rebels, and the machinery was all saved. Wrecks sunk in the harbor and river are to be removed immediately, including that of the *Merrimac*.

A report prevailed in Norfolk on Thursday that Gen. BURNSIDE had occupied Weldon, N. C. There is no reason why the report should not be true.

We have advices from Newbern, N. C., of a late date, but nothing of special importance. No military movements are reported. The steamer *Oriental*, before reported ashore north of Cape Hatteras, remained in the same position, and, as she was not leaking, hopes were entertained that she would be got off without damage. A great deal of her cargo had been thrown overboard, and the rest was being lightered off.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a petition signed by nearly eight thousand women, for emancipation, was presented by Mr. SUMNER. A petition to the same effect was presented from the Women's Society of Friends. A bill to legalize and confirm the act of the President in accepting volunteers under the act of the 22d of July, 1861, and to authorize the acceptance of 200,000 additional to those raised under that act, was referred to the Military Committee. A bill to amend the Fugitive Slave law was presented by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts. The bill donating lands to Agricultural Colleges was briefly considered, but gave way for the Tax bill, which occupied attention until the adjournment. The 108th section was reached.

In the House, Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, rising to a question of privilege, presented a preamble and resolution relating to the fugitive-slave difficulties in the District of Columbia, and directing that a Committee of five be appointed to investigate all the facts relative to the conflict of jurisdiction. The Speaker decided that the matter could not be considered as a question of privilege, and the House coincided in his decision. The Confiscation debate was then continued, speeches being made for and against the principle involved. The House at 5 o'clock took a recess until 7½, when a session was held for general debate.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Kennebec* from Yorktown arrived last night, with 250 sick and wounded New-York and New-England soldiers. Cols. BLISS, HOWE and ALMY took on board hot coffee and food for the men, and the ladies of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association went down to render all the aid they could. Col. BURGESS, of Gov. SPRAGUE'S Staff, wounded in the advance of Gen. STONEMAN, was removed from the *Kennebec* to the Astor House, where he is doing well.

Under guise of a concert for the benefit of the poor, the rebel sympathizers in St. Louis have succeeded in giving an entertainment for the exclusive benefit of the rebel prisoners now confined in that city. Great indignation was manifested by the loyal citizens who attended when they discovered the gross deception which had been practiced upon them.

Rev. Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, has presented a report to the Presbyterian (O. S.) General Assembly, now sitting at Columbus, Ohio. The report says: "Every follower of Christ has the personal liberty bestowed on him by Christ to submit, for the sake of Christ, according to his own conscientious sense of duty, to whatever Government, however bad, under which his lot may be cast. But while patient suffering for Christ's sake can never be sinful, treason, rebellion and anarchy may be sinful, most generally, perhaps, are sinful; and probably are always and necessarily sinful in all free countries, when the power to change by voting, in the place of force, exists as a common right, constitutionally secured to the people, who are sovereign. If in any case treason, rebellion and anarchy can possibly be sinful, they are so in the case now desolating large portions of this nation, and fatally obstructing every word and work in those regions."

Capt. TRUMAN SEYMOUR, who served with Gen. ANDERSON during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and who was soon afterwards unanimously recommended by the Congressionnl delegation from this State for a Brigadier-Generalship, has been nominated and confirmed for that office, and assigned for duty in McDOWELL'S Department, to the brigade lately commanded by Gen. ORD, now promoted to a Major-Generalship.

Gov. MORGAN has appointed JAMES C. SMITH, of Canandaigua, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the Seventh Judicial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge KNOX.

The appraisers of the late Mr. COLT'S estate have finished their labors, and they make the whole amount of his property foot up over *three millions of dollars*. This is exclusive of his landed property in the Western States and Texas, his gold and lead mines in South America, and his property in England, which, it is believed, cannot be fairly estimated. Probably it is worth another million. The number of men now employed in the armory at Hartford is about 1,100, and the pay-roll amounts to nearly $50,000 a month. The value of the machinery and tools in the old armory is not less than half a million dollars. The new improvement or addition will just double the size and capacity of this immense establishment, making it the largest armory in the world.

Capt. PERKINS, of the schooner *Gentile*, arrived at Boston, from St. George, Bermuda, on May 16, states that the British steamer *Herold*, ship *Ella*, with salt, and brig *Salvina*, with sulphur, were all waiting at that port for an opportunity to run the Southern blockade.

Breadstuffs were generally in very good demand on Saturday, and prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn favored sellers, decidedly. Pork and Beef were quiet; Lard and Cut Meats more active. Whisky declined and closed heavily. Fish, Fruit, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Rice, Seeds, Whalebone and Earthenware were in limited request. Hay, Hops, Tallow and Wool attracted considerable attention at uniform quotations. Teas and Cotton were freely purchased, and were quoted firmer. Sugars and Coffee were salable and steady. The freight market was depressed and rates were lower.

Rebel Change of Tactics—The Death Struggle.

The rebel movements for the last few weeks, many of them inexplicable, when considered alone, yet, as a whole, indicate a sudden and decided change of policy. The nature of this change is such as might inspire the movements of a cause driven to the last extreme of desperation, and yet cherishing such deadly and vindictive determination of success, as to supply, in a great measure, the lack of reasonable hope.

This new policy would seem to have been immediately caused by those grand triumphs of the Union arms in the West, that swept from the field the rebel forces in Arkansas and Tennessee, and confirmed to the National cause the long vacillating States of Missouri and Kentucky. It was then that JEFFERSON DAVIS discovered that his Government had "undertaken too much," and at once abandoned his elaborate and offensive demonstrations for the concentrated and sullen tactics of despair.

This change is a confession of weakness. It concedes the National supremacy on the sea-coast and navigable streams, and appeals to those aids of space and climate which are the resource of the weak. From waging an offensive warfare on equal terms, the Confederate Government has shrunk back into an attitude of resistance to blows which it is not able to return. We hear no more in its journals of intervention; the South begins to feel at last that it is not a nation contending with another nation, but a section, in arms against its legal Government. And in this extremity—its hopes of foreign interference dead, its navy utterly destroyed, its fortresses and chief cities occupied by Union armies, its fortified lines penetrated at all points—it now abandons the hollow pretences which have hitherto given a fictitious dignity to its struggle, and confesses a dependence upon those modes of resistance which may retard the complete restoration of peace, but which are powerless to achieve success.

In this new policy, three features are distinctly visible. The first is a massing of the rebel forces in such a manner as to be safe, except against overwhelming numbers; the second, a systematic commencement of guerrilla warfare in the mountainous semi-loyal regions; the third, a general destruction of property on the approach of the Union armies. The places for the concentration of their forces are chosen by the rebel leaders away from the reach of our gunboats, Corinth being the principal of these points. In fact, it is very questionable whether a stand at any other place is seriously contemplated. *Under this policy, the defence of Richmond is impossible;* the rebels will resist the approach of McCLELLAN'S legions only so long as will enable them to retreat in good order. It is doubtful whether they will make any stand at all in Virginia, preferring to concentrate all their strength in the West, except so much as may suffice for an efficient prosecution of guerrilla warfare in the State they are virtually preparing to abandon.

That they rely with a good deal of confidence upon their ability to protract the war by these means is confessed. They point to Moscow and the French army to justify the wisdom of destroying their own property, and claim that the heats of Summer in the South will be more destructive to our soldiers than were the snows of Russia to those of NAPOLEON. They forget that their territory is bounded by an ocean subject to our navies, and penetrated by rivers and railways, by means of which reinforcements and supplies can rapidly be sent forward and the sick reclaimed. They cite the struggle of the Circassians and Spaniards among the mountains, to prove the efficacy of guerrilla warfare, without remembering that the Circassians were finally conquered, and the Spaniards saved only by overwhelming alliances and the actual presence of an English army of protection, commanded by the ablest General, but one, of his age. They forget, also, the millions of slaves in their midst, whom it needs only a word from the President to convert into active foes, turning upon them the very weapons they are now using against us.

But should the rebels evacuate Virginia and be forced back from Corinth—what then? There can be no question as to their final course. Judging from the excellent strategy of defence they have hitherto displayed, they will, unless absolutely annihilated in a great battle, seek to escape, by a continuance of the same tactics, into Mexico. There they will find two parties engaged in war—the French seeking conquest, the Mexicans defending their homes. If JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD can succeed in crossing the Mississippi and Texas with even a hundred thousand soldiers, with these they will easily *hold a balance of power*, and can found in the Valley of Mexico the seat of an empire which shall become the the traditional enemy of the Great Republic.

International Congress of Philanthropists.

It is a striking evidence of the spirit of the age that in the coming Summer, by the side of the Grand Exhibition of the Works of Art and Industry of all Nations, will meet a Convention of men from various countries, interested in the welfare of the poor, the criminal, and the uncared for. In one quarter of London will be an imposing and gorgeous show of all the richest products and the most ingenious manufactures of Europe and Asia—the porcelain, the shawls, the silks, the gold and silver ware, the rich embroideries and tapestries, the machinery, the inventions, the implements for war and peace, the comforts and luxuries which the wealth and ingenuity of the most civilized countries have produced. In another will be assembled a Congress, where will be exhibited what may be even higher indications of the civilization of Europe than the machinery or the splendid manufactures of the Exhibition—the models for improved prisons; the plans for the best almshouses and public schools; the most valuable books for public instruction; reports of charity and reformatory schools; plans for the best drainage and the preservation of the health of cities; statistics of crime and poverty; and general reports of the education of all countries. There, will be discussed the great social and moral problems of all nations, the questions of the treatment of vice, of intemperance, of education for the masses, of the best prison system, of the regulation of marriage by the Government, of the relation of wages and capital, of the associations of laborers and of the condition of the laboring classes. "The Congress of Benefaction," says its programme, addressed in French by its Secretary, T. TWINING, (No. 12 Old Bond-street,) to all interested, "has for its object the well-considered and progressive amelioration of the physical, moral and intellectual condition of the laboring and indigent classes. It collects authentic information in regard to their present state and the means which have been employed with more or less of success to cultivate it; it brings to light the opinions of men who have devoted themselves in a practical manner to the well-being of their kind, and reunites thus the results of the experience of every country for the common advantage of all. Disavowing all spirit of party or sect, it adopts 'Benefaction' as a neutral ground, where all opinions and all beliefs can give one another the hand and work in concert."

The last meeting of the Congress, it appears, was held in Frankfort in 1857, and the present is to be in connection with the Association for Social Science, which will hold its interesting sessions at Burlington House, Piccadilly. Among the Committee of Management are Sir JOSHUA JEBB, Inspector-General of Prisons; W. FARR, Superintendent of the Bureau of Statistics; J. SIMON, Chief of the Bureau of Health of the Privy Council, and others.

In the present session, two questions especially are to be discussed and voted upon: 1. "Is it expedient to grant to the State the power of separating from their parents children morally neglected, while charging itself with their education, and, if need be, with their support? 2. Is it expedient that the attendance on the common schools should be obligatory, and in that case, under what form and within what limits is it expedient to establish this obligation?"

It is very much to be regretted that in a Convention whose discussions will relate so much to the condition of the masses of the people, there will probably be so little representation from our country. We are at present, however, engaged in proving to the world what popular education and Christianity can do in elevating a whole people to the most absolute devotion and to the most self-sacrificing loyalty to their Government and their principles of liberty. If it shall be seen from this war—as we believe it will be—that an educated Democracy can obey law to the utmost extent, and force others to obey it, at whatever cost; that it can offer life and money more freely than despotic Governments can force them; for the public good; that it can restrain equally the tendencies to revolution and to military power, and lay down its arms and disband its armies when the need of them has passed, then we may fairly say that the great questions of bestowing privileges and imparting education to the lower classes are demonstrated, and that the wisdom of the American system of popular education and universal suffrage is established.

With regard to the two special questions mentioned above, which are to be discussed by the Convention, our American experience could no doubt throw much light. Certainly the police experience of our large cities establishes the fact that a compulsory separation of neglected and vagrant children from dissolute parents, by a judicial act, is at once expedient and wise. In a number of our States the Legislatures have authorized such separation, and its effects have been most beneficial. With respect to the disposal of those children afterwards, there is some difference of opinion even here. The facts with reference to the apprenticeship and emigration of such children of the State to our rural districts would present to the Convention some entirely new results. Still more would the large and permanent relief to the community, afforded by some voluntary charitable associations, which—as in the case of the Children's Aid Society—have transplanted six or seven thousand destitute children to the country, be a subject of most useful consideration to the Congress. The question of compulsory education, we believe, is considered here a settled one—at least so far as the choice is between that and vagrancy. Our "Truant and Vagrant acts" permit the authorities to arrest and take charge of children run away from school or wandering about without employment. Further than that we do not ago, but trust to the power of public opinion, and the influence of an enlightened sense of self-interest.

THE REPULSE AT FRONT ROYAL.—The movements of Gen. BANKS' *corps d'armée*, and of detachments of it, have been rather remarkable of late. When, about three months ago, he crossed the Potomac, and marched up the Valley of the Shenandoah, the rapidity of his movements was admirable, and his success everywhere complete. He drove the "Stonewall" rebels before him from point to point, defeated them at Winchester, and also in numerous cavalry skirmishes, pursued them to and from Strasburgh, from Woodstock, beyond the line of the Valley Railroad, as far as Harrisonburgh, and, it was believed, to Staunton, till finally it was announced that the Shenandoah Valley was entirely cleared of the rebels, who had held it for a full year. It was given out that his splendid march and pursuit of the rebels, was to terminate in his seizure of the railroad at Staunton, and from thence he would cross the Blue Ridge and operate somewhere in the rear or on the flank of the Richmond rebel army. Suddenly, however, the *corps d'armée* of Gen. BANKS was wheeled about, marched back to the railroad, (the Stone-wall Jackson rebels apparently following—they say pursuing—our troops,) and from thence to Strasburgh, where the railroad from Manassas Junction intersects the line running up the Shenandoah Valley. After he had made this retrograde movement, our forces in the mountains of Highland County, under MILROY and SCHENCK, who had been expecting support and coöperation from Gen. BANKS, were left isolated and were at, once attacked near the town of Macdowell by the rebels, and after a hard-fought battle and a heavy loss, had to fall back to Franklin, in Pendleton County. There they were opportunely met by reinforcements under Gen. FREMONT, and the rebels were in turn driven back. After halting for a time at Strasburgh, Gen. BANKS began to move his forces, in detachments, eastward over the Manassas Gap railroad, to join, it was said, the *corps d'armée* of Gen. McDOWELL. Gen. SHIELDS' Division was moved first, and has probably by this time reached Fredericksburgh. Subsequently other columns were sent in the same direction; and it was while moving over this road that the detachment under Col. KENLY were surprised and repulsed by the rebels at Front Royal, some ten miles east of Strasburgh, after having suffered, according to Gen. BANKS' official report, "considerable loss in killed and wounded and prisoners." The rebels hold Front Royal, breaking BANKS' communication with Manassas Junction, and will probably, by burning bridges and tearing up the track, altogether destroy the connection, and prevent the union of the two *corps d'armée*, which was needed for their efficient action. This mishap is an unfortunate one at the present moment. If Gen. BANKS was going to move his whole force, piecemeal, over the railroad, he should certainly have held the lines open at all hazards, and with the large force under his command was abundantly competent to do so. It will be quite easy for him to move forward with his whole force and drive the rebels from Front Royal, but unless he also capture or totally destroy them, they will, with the facility of movement which has characterized rebel operations in that vicinity, return again to the Shenandoah Valley, and there resume their sway and their ravages.

It would appear, from late movements, that there is quite a large rebel force in the mountain region of Virginia. They have attacked our troops lately at three different points, a considerable distance from each other. Under HUMPHREY MARSHALL, they attacked Gen. COX at Princetown, in Mercer County; a hundred miles east of this, at McDowell, in Highland County, they attacked MILROY and SCHENCK; and now, nearly another hundred miles still further east, at Front Royal, in Warren County, they have taken the offensive against Gen. BANKS. It is evident that there is a good deal of work before FREMONT and BANKS, in their respective Departments; and with the fine columns under their command, they ought to make brief and quick time in doing it.

THE PLANTER AND ITS COLORED CAPTORS.—We all know that the Southern slaves are the happiest of laborers; that they are utterly unable to take care of themselves, and are or ought to be profoundly grateful to those superior beings who have taken upon themselves the labor and care of watching over them, and seeing to it that they are preserved from those mischiefs which "Satan finds for idle hands to do." At least, if we do not know these facts, it is our own fault. Have we not been told them often enough, and by those who ought to know best, namely, by these very superior whites who have borne this burden so long. Of course, we would not presume to doubt the general truth of their statements, but now and then there will cases arise which show either that there is some flaw in the case which they make, or that some one has neglected his individual duty toward his own darkeys, and has failed to [illegible] from some degree of idleness, of [illegible] aforesaid was not slow to take [illegible] Here, for instance, is ROBERT SMALL, pilot of the *Planter*, who, with his companions, [illegible] that steamer out from Charleston, under the guns of Fort Sumter. They must have been allowed to be very "idle hands" to have perpetrated such a piece of mischief as that. It would have required no small amount of skill and courage, even in white men, to have planned and carried out such an undertaking, whose only chance of success was its boldness, and where failure would have made death, and that in its most horrible shapes, the inevitable lot of all. And yet these eight colored men ran such a risk as that for the purpose of escaping from this patriarchal institution—of running away from the ranks of those happiest of laborers—away from all the blessings of being "taken care of."

We consider this action of SMALL and his fellows as one of the boldest deeds of the whole war. It should be recognized as such, and we believe it will be by the nation; and it is one of the cases which pinch very close those who argue the ultra-conservative side of the question, How shall we treat the slaves? It may be all very well for Gen. HALLECK to make orders forbidding the entrance of fugitive slaves within his lines, but we do not believe that even he would turn back a company of fugitives who come bringing with them six cannon of large calibre, and other property from the rebels to the value of some $30,000. No man can help admitting that for such a case Gen. HUNTER'S order is more appropriate treatment than Gen. HALLECK'S. We could almost wish that the President in his proclamation, in reference to the order of Gen. HUNTER, had especially excepted this case of ROBERT SMALL and his fellows. It would not have made that proclamation less acceptable to the people if it had contained such a reservation. The Senate, as we all know, promptly passed a bill to give the men one-half of the value of the *Planter* and her cargo, and this is all very well. But it was not for money that these men did this bold deed. It sprang from love of freedom first and love of country next. They ran these tremendous risks that they might be free, and the most appropriate return which our Government could make them would be to secure to them the freedom they sought. We sympathized not at all with Gen. HUNTER'S order. But we should certainly applaud the Government for giving this once the lie to those who charge the proverbial ingratitude of rulers upon Republics.

The Future of Canada.

The immediate events of the civil war now waging, so entirely absorb public attention, that subjects which at any other time would possess the highest interest are altogether neglected. The supremacy and security of the American Union upon this continent is, of course, the main desire of all its citizens, and, in that point of view, the condition and prospects of the nearest adjacent States become of importance to to us. Some months ago, when a collision with Great Britain was momentarily expected, we devoted a portion of our space to a consideration of the probable situation of Canada in case of a war between the United States and England. The inquiries then started by the American Press gave the clue to the journals of France, which, from time to time, have taken up the topic. The Paris *Journal Des Debats* enters more fully and thoroughly into the discussion than any of its cotemporaries, and has recently furnished an article which, apart from its intrinsic value, is the more significant when the peculiar opinions of the writer from whom it emanates are remembered.

We make the following extracts:

"For English emigrants Canada is merely a territory to be colonized; for the French colonists it is a country and a home, proud of the past, and unwilling, at any price, to abdicate either its name or its future.

Upper Canada may, then, be drawn, in some degree, toward eventual annexation to the United States, especially that part of it in which the Irish predominate, since the latter cannot forgive the ruling country the offence of their expatriation. But Lower Canada repels such a prospect, even viewed in the perspective of ages to come, with the most sincere indignation.

Instead of desiring to become part of a confederation which, in their opinion, young as it is, contains within it the elements of decay, *the Canadians indulge in much loftier political aspirations.* These are bentupon a free confederation of all the provinces that compose the present British America. Of these there are seven or eight which form nearly as many colonies, viz.: Newfoundland, Labrador, Nova Scotia with the isle of Cape Breton, New Brunswick with Prince Edward's Isle, Lower Canada, Upper Canada, the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, and finally, British Columbia at the extreme West. This embraces all the breadth of the American Continent, between the Atlantic and the Pacific, between the United States and the North Pole, with the exception of the belt in the Northwest occupied by Russian America—a space nearly as large as Europe, peopled by only some four or five millions of inhabitants, but capable of receiving ten times as many.

This project, which has taken very strong hold upon men's minds since the Canadians began to be conscious of their rights, their resources and their rapid progress, is developed with remarkable talent by Mr. TACHE, who was a Canada Commissioner to the great Paris Exhibition in 1855.

The author frankly expresses the ambition of a colony which yearns to complete its autonomy by, one day, having some weight in the political scales; but he does this with such moderation of language, such accents of loyalty, such modifying prudence and patience, that the reader easily allows himself to be persuaded that England herself will, ultimately, consent to a separation that must lighten her burthens, while it will not diminish her commercial profits—a hope that agrees, moreover, with the doctrines now greatly in vogue beyond the Channel—in theory, 'tis true, rather than in practice—relative to the costly uselessness of colonies to metropolitan States.

The Canadians are preparing themselves, by the exercise of the most masculine virtues, to sooner or later bear the weight of their own destinies. On the one hand, they repel, disdainfully, the advances of the United States, while, on the other, they are, with zealous effort, clearing the solitudes that surround them. Expanding, in all directions, from its former hearth, colonization is, now, overflowing the valleys of the interior, the banks of the rivers, the slopes of the mountains, the windings of the coast; allying agriculture to industry, the fishing trade to regular commerce, it is everywhere distributing families and founding farms and villages, for which the Church becomes the rallying centre even over great distances. To people these, the population increases and multiplies with unparalleled fecundity. In 1841, it comprised, in the two Canadas, 1,256,000; in 1861, it exceeded two and a half millions. It has, therefore, more than doubled in twenty years; and the general prosperity, increasing in still greater proportion, has, once more, falsified the sinister laws of Malthus. This rapidly rising tide of human billows sustains itself even more by the excess of births than even by immigration.

Thanks to this double benediction of Providence, the fruitfulness of families and the fruitfulness of labor, the spirit of colonization which relaxed for a moment, at the period when the immigration to the cities or to the United States enjoyed chief favor, is reawakening more ardently and impatiently than ever. In the bosom of the National Legislature, in public meetings, in religious gatherings, thousands of voices demand as a necessity, a duty, a benefaction, the clearing away of the forests and the sale of the public lands; special societies founded for the purpose are increasing; special newspapers are established; dramatic representations are given and lectures are delivered to the same end. Even the Government, yielding to the force of public opinion, has sent to France an emigrant agent, clothed with full power to reëstablish the currents which, in former centuries, bore so many colonists to the banks of the St. Lawrence. At the same time, commerce, appreciating the taste of the Canadians for French merchandise, and the resources which France might find in Canada, of raw materials, woods, minerals, broadstuffs, &c., is sending its delegated envoys among us to establish communications and to organize lines of vessels on the direct course between Havre and Quebec.

Speaking only of emigration, our Government [illegible] medicate [illegible] secrets of the future, [illegible] heart of Canada, that national patriotism which would repel all American invasion, should war ever arise, with that thrilling of the heart which renders victory sure. Should such a test arise, the local militia and disciplined volunteers would form precious auxiliaries to the troops in garrison, which, even if they numbered 20,000, could neither cover the frontier nor defend the strategic points, while a population of from eight to ten millions of inhabitants, battling for their altars and firesides, would repulse the onset of an entire people."

The facts asserted in the foregoing article seem to be well worthy the attention of our public men. The manifestation of feeling in Canada has not been so friendly of late as to render a little attention to our relations in that quarter either unadvisable or inopportune. Flanked by Canada and Mexico, the Union has good reason to look carefully in the possible future to the safety of its communications with the Pacific, a direction in which it is peculiarly vulnerable. Our strongest fortification would undoubtedly be in the affection and respect of the adjacent States under whatever domination they may now exist or ultimately be thrown.

New Engines of Destruction.

Not satisfied with the invention and application in actual warfare of iron-clad, shot-proof vessels, armed with rams, the genius of military engineering seems rather to have been stimulated by its late successes in the science of destroying human life.

In France and England, where the recent exploits of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* have produced so much excitement, incessant efforts are daily making to improve upon even the novelties those two maritime monsters have offered, in their brief career. The English journals have lately passed from a paroxysm of alarm to one of exultation over the success of a new missile which has been tried, with great results, in the presence of a Special Commission appointed by the British Admiralty. The *Sentinelle Toulonnaise*, published, as its title indicates, in one of the great naval and military seaports of France, replies to the plaudits heard across the channel, with words that sound a little like defiance:

"Their terrible Armstrong gun, which throws conical balls that go through everything, has for a long time past been handled with great success by our French naval artillery, and the latter has found out a way to pierce iron plates, 12 inches thick, at the distance of a thousand yards, by means too of an infernal projectile, which, after having buried itself in the armor of a vessel, explodes it in a thousand pieces. The agency is a fulminating compound."

Another number of the same journal states that six different projects have been submitted to the French Admiralty Board, by the Minister of the Marine, with a view to the immediate transformation of wooden steamers into iron-cased ones, by an entirely new method. One vessel is spoken of, which, in addition to its complete iron mailing, will carry a ram weighing thirty tons.

The *Gazette de Midi*, of Marseilles, conveys the intelligence of an invention still more startling than any that has preceded it. An officer of rank in the French navy has resigned an important command, in order that he may apply his energies entirely to the experiments he is making with a new fulminating spur, or ram, of his invention, which, in addition to its percussive force, possesses the terrible advantage, that while crushing in the mailed side of an antagonist, it also will deposit an explosive body of great bulk in the opening it makes, the action of the latter being calculated so as to give the attacking party time to withdraw sufficiently from its influence.

Reports to the Foreign Office in London on the Cotton Question.

We learn from a Blue Book recently presented to the British Parliament, that Mr. IRVINE, Secretary of Legation at Washington, has made a report to Earl RUSSELL, embodying extracts of letters received by him from the South, before the interruption of postal communication, relative to the cotton crop. One of these, written from Georgia, is as follows:

"From the best information I can obtain, I think there has been more land put into cultivation this year than in any former season, but a larger portion has been devoted to Indian corn, wheat, and other breadstuffs. A planter's first object will now be to save his provision crop to the neglect of his cotton crop. If, however, the weather be favorable, both may be harvested; but, unless the season be unusually fine for picking, the cotton crop cannot be an average good one; and, in the event of the war being carried into the cotton-growing States, an almost total loss of crop would necessarily ensue."

The following observations, received by Mr. IRVINE from a gentleman of South Carolina, give some particulars of the quantity of cotton of the crop of 1860 then in the country, as well as of the prospects of the crop of last year:

"In the Atlantic States there cannot be less than 100,000 to 120,000 bales. As to the Gulf and Western States, it is not easily ascertained, though no doubt there must be an equal amount remaining. Rich and independent planters, speculating on high prices, or not believing in a blockade, or that, if a blockade were declared, it would be recognized by Great Britain, have kept their cotton; others have been prevented from shipping it by obstacles occasioned by the secession movement, such as considering ports not safe from attack, &c. From all we can learn, we must conclude that at least 300,000 or 250,000 bales are left in the interior. As to the next crop, it is more than doubtful whether we can obtain a full crop under the most favorable circumstances. The increase during the last two or three years must be partly attributed to the employment of a large quantity of guano in the Atlantic States, where the soil is becoming poorer and somewhat exhausted, but mainly to the transportation of a large number of negroes from Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia to the rich and virgin soil of the valley of the Mississippi and Arkansas. Neither of these causes can come into play this season. Guano is an expensive article, and factors have more or less refused to provide planters with the necessary quantity, not being willing to come under heavy advances at this critical moment. The same observation is applicable to the purchase of negroes for transportation to the West. This had caused the decline in this market of the supply of negroes for sale; to speak more correctly, hardly any negroes have been offered for sale this season. A good deal of cotton has been planted, but the question is, whether it can be cultivated sufficiently well to come to maturity. Planters and overseers are called on to perform military duties, and experience has shown that negroes are poor workmen if not well superintended. It is also positively ascertained, on good and reliable authority, that a good deal of the young plant has been plowed up, and corn and provisions substituted. Besides, there is no doubt that a good deal of labor has been diverted from the cotton-fields to other purposes, though, on the other hand, the high prices paid lately for cotton will tend to make planters use every effort to produce as much as possible."

A letter from New-Orleans informs Mr. IRVINE that in Louisiana and Mississippi, the diminution in the cultivation of cotton may be estimated at from 15 to 20 per cent., though if the war lasted, the crop might show a much larger deficiency. Texas was an exception, as much land having been put in cotton as in 1860; but that State produces only 5 per cent. of the whole crop, and, therefore, would not materially affect the general result.

There is in the same Blue Book a report from Mr. BAILLIE, Secretary to the British Legation at Rio de Janeiro, which shows that the prospect of larger supplies of cotton from Brazil is not very promising. The writer says:

"There is no doubt that excellent cotton may be produced, as far as the climate and soil are concerned, throughout the whole empire. The small quantity now produced in Rio Grande do Sul is said to be of the best quality. The climate is temperate, and suited to European labor; foreign emigration, which has generally failed in Brazil, has succeeded in that province.

...which are at present the principal ... districts of the empire, the Provinces ... to contain immense tracts of land ad... to the cultivation of this article, but ... increase of the country is at present ex... limited by the scarcity of capital and labor, ... only hope of an increase of the latter is the ... success of foreign emigration, which certainly, ... present moment, does not afford a very favora... prospect. The resolution lately passed in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, for the object of pre... emigration to Brazil, seems to have created great alarm in this country. The mistakes, abuses, and mismanagement which have taken place, appear to be pretty generally acknowledged, and the Government are, I believe, fully alive to the necessities of taking some decided steps for remedying the evils complained of, and putting the system of emigration to this country on a better and more desirable footing. Should these efforts be successful, I see nothing to prevent the progress of agricultural industry in Brazil. If, on the other hand, this country is left to its own resources, and deprived of foreign labor, the northern provinces will probably be gradually drained of their slave population, and the symptoms of retrogression which have already made their appearance, will be more and more manifest every year."

Trade Between the United States and England in the First Quarter of 1862.

It appears from a return made to the British Parliament by the Board of Trade that the declared value of British produce and manufactures exported to the United States in the first two months of the present year was £2,398,091, and that of this amount £8,391 in goods found its way into Southern ports. How far the trade has declined, or otherwise, since the corresponding period of last year, will be apparent from the following table of the quantities of the principal articles exported during the first three months of the undermentioned years:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Alkali, cwts	280,670	120,763	205,888
Beer and ale, bbls	5,806	1,855	1,773
Coal, cinders & culm, tons	50,523	68,177	83,092
Cotton piece goods, yds	68,170,885	55,559,483	45,802,684
Cotton thread, yds	531,731	358,620	358,230
Earthenware and porcelain, value, £	194,302	97,798	79,757
Haberdashery & millinery, value, £	523,799	420,964	224,360
Hardware and cutlery, value, £	245,436	183,281	190,330
Linen piece goods, yds	16,156,933	10,726,088	15,760,813
Linen thread, yds	394,838	343,405	579,744
Metals: pig and puddled iron, tons	12,588	14,236	3,736
Metals: bar, angle, bolt and rod iron, tons	21,854	11,179	5,775
Metals: railroad iron, tons	24,855	19,690	1,619
Metals: cast iron, tons	298	196	572
Metals: iron hoops, sheet and boiler plates, tons	7,173	4,179	2,578
Metals: wrought iron, tons	2,022	1,834	2,140
Metals: steel, unwrought, tns	5,160	3,113	2,431
Metals: copper, wrought, cwt	3,823	1,645	1,803
Metals: lead, tons	1,195	65	872
Metals: tin plates, value	268,106	65,301	221,553
Salt, tons	87,319	66,637	19,053
Seed oil, galls	263,923	7,583	87,859
Silk manufactures, value, £	150,691	115,331	53,547
Spirits, galls	33,031	54,522	49,655
Woolen cloths, pieces	51,649	43,370	68,469
Worsted, carpets and druggets, yds	636,462	686, 149	481,580
Worsted stuffs, pieces	896,321	550,823	256,546

The bullion and specie account shows that £1,243,869 was received from the United States, against £5,056 in the corresponding three months of last year, and £648,812 in those of 1860; and only £36,449 remitted to this side, against £3,080,318 last year, and £1,955 in 1860. Only 474 vessels entered British ports from the United States, against 855 last year, and 485 in 1860; and but 237 cleared from British for American ports, against 438 last year, and 432 in 1860. The imports of American produce are distinguished from those of similar produce of other countries only in respect of cotton, wheat and flour. Of cotton only 5,276 cwts. were received from America, against 2,606,496 cwts. last year, and 3,150,284 cwts. in 1860, the total imports of the commodity amounting to 574,138 cwts., against 2,788,025 cwts. last year, and 3,514,109 cwts. in 1860. There was an increase from all countries except the United States, but nearly half of the whole quantity was imported from India. The total quantity of wheat imported was 1,620,409 quarters, against 1,783,401 qrs. last year, and 337,739 qrs. in 1860; and of these quantities America supplied 736,751 qrs. this year, 652,553 qrs. last year, and 36,102 qrs. in 1860; besides 1,488,083 cwts. of flour, against 1,484,168 cwts. last year, and 207,419 cwts. in 1860, out of a total importation of 1,915,866 cwts. this year, 2,157,497 cwts. last year, and 467,877 cwts. in 1860.

Fine Arts.

A LOOK THROUGH THE BROADWAY GALLERIES.

At SCHAUS' new Art Gallery, No. 749 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, may be seen two interiors by ZIMMERMANN, of Munich, which are truly marvelous in color and execution. The glittering gold is reality itself, and the perfection with which all the details are handled show a master's hand. We need but remind our readers that VAN LERIAS' famous picture of "Cinderella and her Sisters" is to be found in the same gallery, with many other choice works by foreign and American artists. Picture buyers will always find at SCHAUS' gallery a capital collection to select from.

At GOUPIL'S old gallery, Mr. KNOEDLER presents a famous picture, by JOHANNES A. OERTEL, called "Father Time and his Family." The old gentleman is accompanied in his resistless course by his fair spouse, the "Year," and their twelve children, the "Months." The figure of Time is the perfect embodiment and exponent of stern power; that of his gentle bride betokens clinging dependence and affection; while their offspring, like that of mortals, display all the different types of bluster, gentleness, boyishness, sweetness, beauty, strength, and whatever, which in so large a family, one would expect to find. In this allegorical picture, there is food for study, and much to admire; the symbolism is carefully preserved throughout, and all form, color and various relation are chosen with artistic skill, in exact reference to expression and sentiment. It is one of the most interesting of the many choice works with a sight of which this enterprising house has furnished us.

"The Napoleon Drawings," by DARLEY, are also on exhibition at GOUPIL'S. Their penciling is exquisite, the four subjects are well chosen, and it is hardly necessary to add they are admirably managed. They are, "Emigrants attacked by Indians," "Repose," the "Village Blacksmith," and the "Unwilling Laborer." We regret that engravings are not to be made from them, and look forward with a half-wonder to the possibility of the future of them, in case the wheel of fortune should again send the "Naps" down, and let the red caps wander through the art-galleries of the ex-nobles. As specimens of selection, conception, and manipulation, we have not seen their equals.

HENNESSEY, whose *genre* pictures attract so much attention in the Exhibition this year, has finished a choice specimen of like nature, called "Castle Building," out of which simple subject he has given a picture which has soul in it, beauty of idea, delicacy of touch and breadth of color.

INNESS has contributed to the Goupil collection a new landscape and a coast scene. LAMBINET is represented by a landscape which shows most singular atmospheric effect. G. H. HALL has a basket filled with beautiful flowers, roses, violets and what-not. WM. HART sends a rarely well-done landscape, which is considered one of his best, and which is exhibited only by the courtesy of its purchaser; and WUST, who goes shortly to Europe, presents a smaller picture of the "White Mountains," which, being properly hung, gives one an idea of what his large picture in the Exhibition would seem to be if it had been placed by some one who was willing to let a young man have a fair chance.

News from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 23.

CAPT. SUMNER, at the head of the Third Regiment of California Infantry, and five companies of the Second Cavalry, also a field battery, will start from Benecia for Salt Lake on Monday.

Sailed—Ships *Endeavor* and *Washington*, Hong Kong; *Mary Robinson*, Callao.

The Jura Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, May 24.

The *Jura* sailed from Quebec at 10 o'clock today, with 46 cabin and 163 steerage passengers.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

How the War News Was Received.

Speculations as to the Cause of the Disaster at Front Royal.

Value of the Victory at Lewisburgh.

Progress on the Tax Bill in the Senate.

The House Still Debating the Confiscation Bill.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

THE WAR NEWS—GOOD AND BAD.

The bad news from the Department of the Shenandoah, and the brilliant success at Lewisburgh, have drawn attention throughout the day and evening from the army of the Potomac. It is stated that the completion of the four bridges over the Chickahominy removes the last cause of delay in the advance upon Richmond, and that we shall speedily know whether the rebels mean to fight or run. It would not be strange if to-morrow, being Sunday, should bring intelligence of the beginning of a desperate engagement, or the evacuation of the Capital city. It is a noteworthy fact that nearly all the important news of the war has reached Washington on Sunday.

What the effect of the rebel triumph at Front Royal will be upon the troops in Richmond, it is, of course, impossible to say. Some think it will inspirit them, if they stand at all, to make a stronger fight than they would otherwise have made. Judging from past instances, their spirits are easily raised, and the story of the Front Royal affair will be so greatly exaggerated by the time it reaches Richmond, that it may nerve them to deeds of especial daring; but on this score little fear need be felt. Latest accounts from Gen. MCCLELLAN represent him to be in fine health and spirits, and confident that he will soon make his headquarters in Richmond.

The disaster at Front Royal, whereby Col. KENLEY'S Maryland Regiment and a squadron of BRODHEAD'S Michigan Cavalry were badly cut to pieces by an overwhelming rebel force, and the town, with several locomotives and guns, fell into the hands of the enemy, is the first serious result of the mistaken policy of reducing the force of Gen. BANKS. Visitors to Front Royal, a week or two since, stated that the loyal inhabitants there were very apprehensive of a successful advance of the rebels, unless the place was more efficiently guarded. Gen BANKS had barely fallen back from his position near Staunton when the enemy occupied that place. Now the whole country from Staunton to Front Royal is in his possession, and may only be regained by hard fighting, while the loyal people everywhere will be exposed to fresh and serious trouble. Another unfortunate feature is that by the occupancy of Front Royal the rebels prevent direct railroad communication with Gen. BANKS, and will render it difficult for him to procure supplies if he retains his headquarters at Strasburgh. There is a report in circulation to the effect that he has already fallen back upon Winchester. The weakening of Gen. BANKS' command against which he had warmly protested, and which has thrown so much important country open to the renewed ravages of the enemy is diversely accounted for. In some quarters it is pronounced the result of jealousy of an officer of equal rank, stationed at another point, who refused to allow Gen. BANKS to join him in an advance movement because he would rank him. By others, the whole matter is charged to the Secretary of War, and it is openly stated to-night at the hotels, that upon the broad shoulders of that official rests the entire responsibility of the repulse at Front Royal. In no quarter is Gen. BANKS personally blamed for the occurrence of this disaster.

The brilliant Union victory won at Lewisburgh by Col. CROOK, is the first important achievement in that section. The victory seems to have been complete. The rebel Col. HETH had a force nearly three times as great as that of Col. CROOK, and yet the latter drove him back, taking from him four cannon, a lot of muskets, and one hundred prisoners. The fight was a severe one, but the result is such as to cause much rejoicing here, and to, in some degree, offset the reverse at Front Royal.

THE PRESIDENT NOT GONE TO RICHMOND.

There is no truth in a story, very generally credited here to-day, that the President had gone to witness the entry into Richmond. He returned from Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh last evening, and is comfortably quartered at the White House.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

In the House to-day Judge THOMAS made a powerful speech against confiscation. Apart from its argument, which is pronounced very able and conclusive by those who hold his views, its delivery was in a manner and with an emphasis which rivited the closest attention of the House, and well sustained the reputation of the speaker as an eloquent and finished orator. The speech of Hon. CHAS. R. TRAIN, also of Massachusetts, was a fine effort, though assuming quite different ground from that advanced by his colleague. Both the gentlemen were bold, pungent and unsparing in their denunciations of the rebellion and its leaders. The House was in session this evening, and listened to several speeches upon the same subject.

THE POTTER INVESTIGATION.

The Potter Investigating Committee has continued in session, giving an opportunity to be heard to those whose disloyalty is impugned by witnesses. On the representation of the Committee about five hundred disloyal Government employes have been dismissed, the Heads of the Departments having generally acted upon the reports.

CLAIMS LIQUIDATED.

All the claims against the Government, so far as they are officially known to the Secretary of the Treasury, have been paid.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

MR. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition, signed by nearly 8,000 women, for the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the Women's Society of Friends for emancipation.

Mr. LATHAM, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that on and after Monday, May 26, the hour for the daily meeting of the Senate be 11 o'clock. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to legalize and confirm the act of the President accepting volunteers under the act of the 22d of July, 1861, and to authorize the acceptance of 200,000 additional to those under that act. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill to amend the Fugitive Slave law.

The bill donating lands to Agricultural Colleges was taken up.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of the bill at some length, contending that this was a bill taking comparatively a small portion of public lands, to be given to States as trustees, for the education of agricultural people, after which the bill was postponed to Tuesday next.

The Tax bill was then taken up, and the tax on carriages, yachts, watches, organs, pianos, billiard-tables, gold and silver plate, and on dogs was struck out.

The tax on railroads, steamboats, and ferry boats, was amended so as to make the tax on steam railroads and steamboats three per cent. of the gross receipts for passengers; on horse railroads and ferry boats, one and a half per cent. of the gross receipts for passengers, and on toll bridges three per cent. of the gross earnings.

The tax on Insurance Companies was amended so as to tax Fire and Marine Insurance Companies three per cent. on the gross receipts for premiums or assessments.

Having reached the 108th section, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) rose to what he considered to be a question of privilege and submitted the following:

Whereas, It is represented that the civil and judicial power of this District, in the rightful exercise of their power, have been obstructed by force; that a military and armed power, pretending to act by the authority of a so-called Military Governor of this District, by force arrested and imprisoned the jailer of the jail in this District, took from him the keys of the jail in this District, imprisoned the Deputy Marshal of this District, and released a prisoner lawfully confined and committed to said jail by the judicial power of this District; that private citizens called to the aid of the Deputy Marshal were in like manner imprisoned by said Military Agency; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to inquire into the facts alleged, and such other acts connected with the illegal imprisonment of private citizens, as may explain the causes and give the reasons of such conduct to the Marshal and Jailer, and the judical acts of the officers concerned, and report the same to this House, with a recommendation as to the measures necessary to prevent in future such interference, and that the Committee have power to send for witnesses and examine them upon oath.

The Speaker could not see that this was a question of privilege.

Mr. WICKLIFFE stated that this conflict of jurisdiction might lead to bloodshed. If the liberties of this country are not privileged questions, what are they?

The question not being entertained, the House resumed the consideration of the Confiscation bill.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) argued the right of confiscation as an incident of the war under the Constitution, in civil war and rebellion, as well as to foreign enemies. He was in favor of a judicious Confiscation bill, especially for the punishment of the leaders of the rebellion. He maintained that we ought to strip the enemy of his strength, and thus augment our own. A nation which will not resort to the most efficient means to preserve and insure obedience to its authority is grossly derelict in duty. The penalty for treason ought to be enforced.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Union,) said that the wicked course of the Southern rebels was calculated to arouse passion and prejudice on the part of Northern men, and the danger was, the latter would act from those influences, and not with a view to the prosperity and perpetuity of the country. Emancipation and confiscation would be fatal to the restoration of the Government, and yet there are men here rash enough to try the experiment. This view of the pending bills he elaborately discussed. He referred to the resolution passed by the House, that it had no constitutional power nor was it the intention to legislate on the Slavery question. This assurance was given by those who had sworn to support the Constitution and strengthen Unionism in Kentucky and elsewhere. Would those who voted for this resolution now disregard their solemnly-expressed pledge by passing a general measure of emancipation? JEFFERSON DAVIS and his Cabinet would ask nothing better. Its tendency would be to divide and weaken the Unionists, and band the Southern rebels and sympathizers as one man. He knew and had been told that many soldiers would not be dragooned into Abolitionism. Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, confirmed this by saying that the soldiers from the Northern States, officers and men, had said to him that if they were called upon to fight for the emancipation of slaves, they would lay down their arms. Mr. HARDING said he knew how it was in the West—men had entered into the war for the purpose of restoring the Union, and under the solemn legislative pledges that the conflict should not degenerate into a war of Abolitionism.

Mr. LANSING, of New-York, (Rep.,) inquired whether, if an emancipation law pass, Kentucky would join the rebellion.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Union,) remarked, that after he returned home from the extra session, he was asked if he thought the resolution to which he referred would be regarded at this session. He felt indignant, and replied to his interrogators, "Do you think those who have given their solemn pledge will violate it?" He believed if the bill passed it would raise a storm difficult to control—it was rising now. For himself he never expected to unite with the rebels. He had, too, received a letter from a man who had been a Secessionist; the writer saying he loved the Union above all other Governments—give him assurance that the war was for the preservation of the Union, and not the pretext for a wide-spread John Brown raid, and then he was for the Union.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) believed the rebellion had struck a death-blow to Slavery, therefore he did not seek to overthrow it by unconstitutional means. Congress should not pass a law upon the subject. Were he President, he would direct that, as the Union army advances, the slaves who come within our lines should be protected, fed, clothed and used in every capacity in which they shall be found capable, and referred to American history to show that negroes make good soldiers. In this the Secessionists had set the example. He considered the Confiscation bill as being too sweeping in its provisions, but he was prepared to vote for some judicious measure which would visit condign punishment on traitors, and deter all others from attempting rebellion in future.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) remarked, no man earlier than himself suggested the policy to be pursued in relation to secession. In December, 1860, he ventured to say to the people of his own State, secession is another form of rebellion and must be crushed by arms. He had never hesitated from that day to this to declare it was the duty of the Government, by every instrument, to execute over every part of this indivisible Republic the Constitution and laws, but he believed that the life of the States and the life of the Central Government were one life. You cannot destroy the States and retain the Union. Two things he would not do, namely: trample upon the Constitution he had sworn to support, and violate the law of nations, established and recognized among all civilized and Christian people. On this basis he opposed the Confiscation bill, regarding it as including the innocent as well as the guilty in its provisions.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) was in favor of confiscation and emancipation, arguing that anything not forbidden in the Constitution and the laws of God may be resorted to for the purpose of saving the National existence and restoring its authority.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said, as the late Judge DOUGLAS had been referred to in the debate, he would quote the deceased in support of the argument against the Confiscation bills.

Mr. WHALEY, of Virginia, (Union,) briefly advocated the passage of the bills.

Recess from 5 till 7½ o'clock.

The House reassembled at 7 P. M.

Mr. DUNLOP obtained permission to file a speech on the subject of confiscation.

Mr. HUTCHINS advocated the Confiscation bills, and said they ought to have been passed at the Extra Session. He also advocated the employment of colored soldiers, saying, if they were not good enough to shoot rebels, he did not know what they were fit for. He believed they had the right, and that they ought to put an end to Slavery.

Mr. CLEMENTS argued that the slaves of rebels may be emancipated, but not to remain in the States. They should be colonized. The traitors should be hanged for their crimes, or driven into exile, like Cain, to be despised.

Other speeches were made, when the House adjourned.

Soldiers' Hospital at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, May 24.

A soldiers' hospital of the best character has just been fairly organized here by State authorization. It is under the special direction of MARCUS L. WARD, Esq. The building is large and new, and capable of accommodating about 2,000 invalids. It is located on the Passaic River, and is adjacent to the railroad. The rooms are large, high and airy, with fever wards, water-closets, bathing-rooms, store-rooms, and the best of cots, bedding and Government clothing. The faculty are doing themselves great credit by the spontaneous, handsome manner in which they are performing their duties. Nearly one hundred patients are already in the hospital. The institution is very popular, and the citizens are contributing delicacies to the needy soldiers. It is specially desired that our soldiers in the field should be duly informed of this institution by the Press.

Weather at St. Johns, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, May 24.

The weather to-day is very fine. Wind west-southwest. No ice.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK.

The Municipal Authorities Still Contumacious.

A Proclamation by Gen. Wool.

A Union Meeting at Portsmouth.

SUFFERING AMONG THE POORER CLASSES.

Burnside Reported to Have Taken Weldon.

The Merrimac Wreck to be Raised.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 24.

The following is taken from the *American's* special Fortress Monroe correspondence:

"There is but little change in the condition of affairs at Norfolk. The Mayor and members of the City Councils still refuse to take the oath of allegiance. Gen. WOOL had an interview with them yesterday, but they continued in the sulks, so that he now refuses all intercourse with the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Even the little business they have been doing in the way of strawberries and peas is now stopped.

Gen. WOOL sent up a proclamation to Norfolk this morning, notifying the people that the matter was entirely in their own hands. So soon as they would acknowledge the supremacy of the Government, they will enjoy its fostering aid, but while they remain in their present rebellious mood they will be cut off from all advantages of trade and commerce, and the city will be governed by strict martial law. He also assures them that no contingency can possibly arise whereby Norfolk will again be given up to the control of the rebel Government, and that those who entertain Union sentiments can give expression to them, with ample assurance of protection of all their rights as citizens of the United States.

Most of the stores are now open and the sale of such goods as they have is progressing.

As far as can be ascertained, no one is now willing to receive Confederate notes at par. Business is mostly done in small notes of the Virginia banks and other chartered corporations. Government notes are received with great avidity.

The Union men of Norfolk still hold back, afraid to express sentiments openly in defiance of the rebellious spirit around them.

Quite an enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Portsmouth on Thursday night. Not less than 800 were present, including many Union men from Norfolk.

The course of the Government in refusing to allow provisions to come there for loyal people was severely criticised, and the propriety of such a course by no means approved. The scarcity of provisions and necessaries of life are so great, and prices so high, that the poorer classes have to live almost entirely on fish and oysters.

The Secessionists are nearly all wealthy people, who can stand high prices and have laid in their stocks long since.

There is no doubt that the decision of Gen. WOOL is leading to great suffering among the poorer classes. They have suffered beyond endurance for a year past, and when the old flag was again hoisted they hailed it with delight, and naturally expected speedy relief from their privations.

It was reported at Norfolk, yesterday, that BURNSIDE had taken Weldon.

FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 23.

It is estimated there are now in Norfolk and Portsmouth not less than 1,000 deserters from the force with which Gen. HUGER left Norfolk. Those that have come in, and are still arriving in squads of tens and twenties, did not succeed in escaping until after they reached Petersburgh. They are in a most deplorable condition. A party who came in to-day say there must be nearly 1,000 more scattered through the woods behind them. All willingly take the oath of allegiance, and appear most happy to have escaped from the rebel army.

The *Minnesota* will proceed to Norfolk to-morrow morning, when the whole fleet will have abandoned Old Point and taken up a position at the old naval station.

The walls of the Navy-yard building are in a solid condition, and can soon be put in order again. The machinery was taken out of the buildings before they were fired, and packed up, with the intention of being removed, but the rapid action of Gen. WOOL prevented the removal.

Numerous wrecks, sunk in the harbor and river by the rebels, are all to be removed forthwith, including the wrecked *Merrimac*. A large number of fuses and shells were obtained from the latter yesterday.

THE CAPTURE OF NORFOLK.

A LETTER FROM GEN. WOOL.

In a private letter to a friend in this City, Gen. WOOL writes:

"The whole affair of the capture of Norfolk was done in twenty-seven hours. My course was by water twelve miles, and by land thirty-six, on horseback. My friend D—— will tell you I am a hard rider. I do not think he will care to ride with me again to Hampton and back.

I found by examination, on Friday morning, that I could land troops without much trouble at Ocean View, six miles from Fortress Monroe. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. CHASE, and my Aid-de-Camp, Col. CRAM, were with me. We returned to the fort at 2 o clock. I immediately organized a force of less than six thousand men, and embarked them during the night under the direction of Col. CRAM.

The Colonel constructed a bridge of boats, and landed the troops at the point named early on Saturday morning. As fast as they could form I put them in motion for Norfolk. Our route was by the New Bridge. On approaching the bridge the troops were fired on from a battery of three 6-pounders.

The necessary halt enabled the enemy to fire the bridge. At this moment I arrived at the head of the column, and by a countermarch proceeded by the old road to Norfolk, where I arrived at 5 o'clock when the Mayor and Common Council met me and surrendered the city.

The enemy, three thousand strong, with Gen. HUGER, had fled but a short time before my arrival.

The intrenchments through which I passed had twenty-one guns mounted, which, properly manned, might have made an effective defence.

I turned the command over to Brig.-Gen. VIELE, and appointed him Military Governor of the city, and then returned to the fort and reported to the President and Secretary of War.

I think it a fair inference that the occupation of Norfolk caused the blowing up of the "dreaded *Merrimac*," and thus secured to us the free use of the James River. The army may therefore claim at least some share of this much-desired naval success.

I have given you a hasty sketch of this movement, thinking it would be interesting to my friends in New-York. In great haste, most truly yours,

JOHN E. WOOL.

Fire—A Viaduct Burnt.

SUSQUEHANNAH, Penn., Saturday, May 24.

The viaduct over the Lanesboro' road, on the Erie Railway, was burned last night. It will not obstruct travel nor interfere with the business of the road.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Steamer Oriental—Probability of Saving the Vessel—The Stores Thrown Overboard.

The United States steam transport *Albany*, Capt. Lewis, arrived yesterday morning from Newbern, N. C., with the mails and passengers.

Nothing of importance had lately taken place.

The steamship *Oriental*, ashore twenty-five miles north of Hatteras, lies in the same position as when she went on. One wrecking vessel has been to her assistance, and another had been sent from Newbern. As she was not leaking at last accounts, hopes are entertained that, should the weather prove favorable, she would be got off without damage. One-half of her cargo had been thrown overboard, and the rest was being lightered off. There was thrown overboard 100 tons hay, 1,000 boxes hard bread, 10,000 bushels oats, 200 boxes cartridges.

The express matter was lightered off, and will probably be saved.

The *Albany* brings back the following passengers from the *Oriental*:

Capt. J. G. Atwood, Volunteer Engineers; Capt. J. Price, Ninth Pennsylvania; Capt. Proudfit, Eighth Michigan; Dr. J. D. Mitchell; Dr. W. S. Byerle; Lieut. D. C. Brown, Volunteer Engineers; Lieut. E. L. Granville, Forty-seventh New-York; Sergt. L. Brooks, Volunteer Engineers; Sergt. Massey, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania; Sergt. R. P. Fithian, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania; Lieut. Babcock, Fifty-fifth New-York; Capt. N. Wayne, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania; Dr. H. M. Field: Lieut. F. C. Withers, Volunteer Engineers; Lieut. S. Morton, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania; Sergt. F. G. Trowbridge, Sergt. H. Finch, Volunteer Engineers; Sergt. Brubaher, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania; Sergt. W. H. Moore, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania; E. L. Buel, Gen. Hunter's Clerk; Corp. James Cole, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania; F. Coolie, Commissary's Clerk; and five privates of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania. Also, as passengers from Newbern, Acting Major M. Hazard, Fifty-first New-York; Capt. Wheeler, Fifth Rhode Island; Lieut. Chapman, Adjutant Fifth Rhode Island; George Ridgiay, Captain of transport *H. McIntyre*; mate of do., Adm. H. Berry, and fifteen men discharged from transport; Capt. Noyes, Fifth Rhode Island; Lieut. Fiecher, Signal Corps; Lieut. Geidenoch, One Hundred and Eighth New-York, wounded; Wm. Hunt, Captain of transport *Wm. H. Hunt*; mate of do., three soldiers on sick list, two privates of Eighth Connecticut, on furlough; one corporal, Fifty-first New-York, do.; one private, of Battery F, Rhode Island do., from Hatteras; five privates of Ninth New-York Regiment.

Fifteen Hundred Union Prisoners to be Released—Peace Meeting at Elizabeth City—Gen. Burnside and Staff, and Commodore Rowan, in Attendance—The Steamer Oriental Ashore—Her Passengers Safe—Situation of the Vessel—Letter to the Mayor of Elizabeth City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, May 21, 1862.

The United States steamer *Stars and Stripes*, Lieut.-Commanding MCCOCK, arrived here yesterday, from Elizabeth City, on a mission to the Commodore respecting the turn of affairs at that place. The accompanying letter to the Mayor of that place, from Flag-Officer FLUSSER, explains itself, and reveals, to a considerable extent, the state of feeling lately prevailing:

LETTER OF FLAG-OFFICER FLUSSER TO THE MAYOR OF ELIZABETH CITY.

UNITED STATES STEAMER COMMODORE PERRY,
OFF ELIZABETH CITY, Sunday, May 18, 1862.

SIR: There being no Confederate troops in this city or its vicinity, any persecution of Union people that may occur hereafter must be the work of evil-minded citizens, and will subject those citizens to summary punishment. Many Union people have been taken from their homes and confined in prisons on frivolous charges. It is my intention, on any recurrence of such outrages, to seize two Secessionists for every Union man thus seized, and to subject them to precisely the same treatment which one loyal man receives at the hands of the disloyal.

I am here to protect the Union people, and this duty will be performed to the best of my ability. It is my earnest desire that this duty may be executed without any forcible demonstrations against those who unhappily differ with us in political sentiments. In other words, overlooking the past, I hope all citizens will remain quietly at home, attend to their own business, and attempt no persecution for opinion's sake. I insist that citizens be allowed to trade with us unmolested, and that my officers and men shall be permitted to land and go about the city without a guard. If officers or men violate any municipal law, they will be punished on a report being made to me by the city authorities. If any officer or man is detained, I shall be obliged, however unwillingly, to open fire on the town. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. W. FLUSSER,

Lieut.-Commanding United States Naval Forces in Albemarle Sound.

To His Honor the Mayor of Elizabeth City.

Capt. MCCOCK reports that this letter, which is merely the text of conversations held from time to time with the leading citizens, has had a very favorable effect in the town, and many of the citizens have intimated, as fully as they dared to, their good opinion of the letter, and the doctrines which it contains. Some old residents, exulting in the near prospects of restored order and protection, hastened home to inform their families; and signs began to appear of returning reason. After deciding to call a meeting of the townspeople, they concluded it would be best to have the county (Pasquotank) embraced in the call, and yesterday a Convention was to be held at Elizabeth City, and Major-Gen. BURNSIDE and staff have gone up, with Commodore ROWAN, to attend the gathering. If reports prove true, a new and better order of things has commenced in that part of North Carolina.

The arrival of Gov. STANLEY is awaited with much impatience by the troops and the better portion of the citizens of North Carolina.

In a previous letter I mentioned the fact that Gen. HOLMES, the rebel commander of the forces in this State, had offered to Gen. BURNSIDE, by a letter sent by flag of truce on Saturday, to release all the Union prisoners now held in this State on parole. The offer was accepted by Gen. BURNSIDE, so far as to receive the prisoners; but he informed Gen. HOLMES that the matter of exchange must be the work of the United States Government. He offered to receive the prisoners at WILMington, and convey them thence to the North. The flag of truce which went up on Sunday, in charge of Capt. CUTTING, escorted by a squad of the Van Alen Cavalry, met the rebel messenger about fifteen miles this side of Kingston, and delivered to him the letter of Gen. BURNSIDE. No answer to the same had been received up to the close of this letter. The prisoners now in rebel hands are confined at Saulsbury, and consist chiefly of three months' men, who were taken at Bull Run and Ball's Bluff. They number from 1,500 to 1,600—1,450 of whom are at Saulsbury.

Gen. PARKE left here yesterday for Beaufort. He informs me that the people about Newport Station have held meetings and passed resolutions approving of the return of Gov. STANLEY to the State.

The steamer *Ocean Wave* has just returned from Edenton, bringing five prominent citizens as (willing) prisoners. They are Messrs. Born, Bland, Glover and Frederick Roberts. They return to-day, and an effort will be made to bring about a Union sentiment at that place. I have taken means to ascertain what occurs, at both places, and will communicate particulars by the next mail.

The steamer *Oriental* struck on the beach between Oregon and Loggerhead Inlet on Friday night, and at last accounts remained hard and fast in ten feet of water. She went on drawing seventeen feet. All the hard bread was thrown overboard, but she went further on the more she was lightened, her anchors not being heavy enough and "coming home" as they were hove on.

The sea was not very rough, and the passengers were landed on the beach. A messenger arrived at Hatteras, on Saturday, and Quartermaster ELLIS immediately dispatched the steamer *George Peabody* to her relief. Capt. TRAVIS found it impossible to haul her off, but took on board the passengers and such baggage as could be saved and brought them to Hatteras. Hon. RUFUS SAXTON and his Aid, the Provisional Governor of South Carolina, returned to Fortress Monroe to take a fresh start. Mr. C. C. LEECH and daughter, the agent of the Freedmen's Association, who had a large quantity of goods on board for the use of the contrabands in that department, came up to Newbern on board the *Ocean Wave*, and has been endeavoring to make arrangements for saving the goods. The necessity of lightening the steamer above will probably compel the Captain to heave overboard a large part of his cargo, which will be nearly a total loss. Capt. TRAVIS says the steamer will be saved if the weather continues mild to the westward, but a change to the eastward and a heavy blow will seal her fate.

The bridge over the Trent is nearly completed. The engine and cars intended for the railroad are at Beaufort awaiting the repairs of the road. E. S.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.—By the annual report of this Society, just made, it appears that there are 99 children in the Institution, between the ages of 2 and 13 years. Received since May, 1861, 60; dismissed, 41; adopted, 1; died, 1. The children are taught the common branches of an English education, and singing. They attend divine worship every Sunday, and connected with the Institution is a flourishing Sabbath-school. The girls are taught plain needle-work, and light household duties. This institution has been in successful operation for many years, and scores of children who received its fostering care are now good members of society, and many are wealthy, and occupy high social positions. The expenses of the school during the last year amounted to about $6,000, and the receipts exceeded that amount nearly $500. At the Anniversary meeting, held on Thursday evening, a collection was taken up, when $70 was received into the treasury. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

Mrs. Silas Butler ..... First Directress.
Mrs. Geo. Tracy ..... Second Directress.
Mrs. B. W. Delamater ..... Treasurer.
Mrs. Geo. Allin ..... Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Abraham Wyckoff ..... Recording Secretary.

Managers.—Mrs. Baylis, Mrs. W. H. Barton, Mrs. A. W. Benson, Mrs. W. Colton, Mrs. W. Cornell, Miss Alice Cary, Mrs. A. H. Dana, Mrs. Cyar Dunning, Mrs. D. C. Enos, Mrs. J. A. Edwards, Mrs. T. P. Fitts, Mrs. G. L. Ford, Mrs. R. R. Graves, Mrs. J. Gibbs, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. J. S. Hutchinson, Mrs. C. S. Knight, Mrs. N. Knight, Mrs. W. S. Karr, Mrs. E. Lewis, Mrs. J. O. Lowe, Mrs. E. B. Litchfield, Mrs. W. E. Morris, Mrs. J. L. Morgan, Mrs. L. L. Miller, Mrs. C. W. Morse, Mrs. Dr. Raymond, Mrs. B. Robb, Mrs. Jos'h Sandford, Mrs. Jos'h Spinney, Mrs. Sam'l Sloan, Mrs. E. M. Slocum, Mrs. H. Tallmage, Mrs. G. S. Thrall, Miss E. Taylor, Miss E. Van Sinderen, Mrs. Chas. Waterbury, Mrs. W. H. Weed, H. S. Wilkins, Mrs. R. S. Williams.

Board of Advisers.—Mr. A. H. Dana, Mr. Fisher Howe, Mr. B. W. Delamater, Mr. Abr'm Wyckoff, Mr. John Halsey, Mr. C. S. Knight, Mr. J. O. Lowe, Mr. A. J. Roberts, Mr. N. Knight.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending yesterday there were 122 deaths in this city; males, 61; females, 61. *Diseases.*—Anemia, typhus fever, variloid, apoplexy, casualty, disease of liver, cyanosis, spine, croup, burns, scrofula, typhoid fever, dropsy—one each; old age, scarlet fever, unknown, cancer, inflammation of the womb, cholera infantum, premature birth—2 each; inflammation of the bowels, whooping cough, measles, debility, disease of the

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 24, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	104	600	Erie Railway	b60	37⅝
3,000 Tenn. 6's, '90..	58⅜	100	do	b60	37⅝
3,000 Chi. & N. W. Sink. Fd.	64	1200	do	b30	37⅝
10,000 Ill. War Loan	96	630	do		38⅛
5,000 Ind., St. 6s, W. Ln	92	50	do	b30	37⅝
5,000 do	91⅜	275	do		37⅝
5,000 do	92	400	do	s10	37⅝
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	58⅜	50	Erie Railway Pref.		64⅜
10,000 do	58⅜	50	do	9	64⅜
27,000 Missouri St. 6s	51¾	250	do		64⅜
1,000 Cal. State 7's	95	100	do	b30	64⅜
1,000 do	94¾	50	do	b30	64⅜
7,000 Mis. 6s Iss. to H. & St. J. R	67	150	Harlem Railroad		14
500 N.-York Cen. 7s	105	175	Hudson River R.		43⅛
1,000 Harlem 1st M. B.	102⅛	110	do		43⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	94⅜	50	Mich Cen. R.	s60	61
13,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	34⅝	200	do		61⅛
4,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90	50	do	b30	61⅛
2,000 Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	64	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	b30	24⅜
4,000 Mill. & Pr. Du Ch. 1st Mortgage	96⅜	100	do		24⅜
1,000 Pitts Ft. W. & Chi. 2d Mortgage	94⅜	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		55⅛
50 Bank of Commerce	93⅛	50	do	s10	55⅛
25 St. Nicholas Bk.	90	50	do		55⅞
2,500 American Gold	103½	30	do		55⅞
13,000 do	103⅝	50	do	b60	55⅝
160 Penn. Coal Co.	90	135	Panama Railroad		130
20 do	90¼	25	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		61⅛
25 Cum. Coal Pref.	83⅛	50	do		61¼
137 Pacific M. S. Co.	114	50	do	s10	61
50 do	b30	114	17	Clev. & Pitts. R.		21
80 do	s30	113⅝	300	do		21⅜
25 do	s10	114	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30	44⅜
1900 N. Y. Cen. Rid.	88		1200	do		44⅜
1000 do	87⅞		40	do		45
50 do	s30	87⅞	100	do	s60	44⅜
100 do	s30	87⅞	200	do	s60	44⅜
100 do	b30	88	100	do	s10	44⅜
50 do	b30	87⅞	425	Chic. & R'k Isl. R.		62
100 Harlem R. Pref.	s10	36¼	50	do		62⅛
			500	do	s30	62

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	104	100 Reading Railroad	49
3,000 California St. 7s	95	100 Mich. Cen. R.	60⅜
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	58⅜	350 do	60⅝
3,000 Chi. & N. W. Ass. B	64	50 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	24⅛
10,000 Am. Gold	s15. 103⅜	350 do	24⅜
8 Metropolitan Bank	103⅜	400 Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	55
10 Pac. Mail St'p Co.	113⅜	100 do	b30 55⅛
50 do	113⅜	25 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60⅜
50 do	s30 113	700 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	21
100 N. Y. Cent. R.	b30 87⅞	50 Gal. & Ch. R. R.	68⅜
600 do	87⅞	500 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	44⅛
250 Erie Railway	37	200 do	44⅜
200 do	36⅞	100 do	s10 44
100 do	s3 36⅞	100 do	s30 43⅞
300 do	36¼	50 do	44
250 do	36⅜	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	61⅜
100 Erie Railway Pref.	63¼	50 do	61⅝
80 do	63⅜	100 Mil. & Pra. Du Chn. R	28
80 Hud. River R.	43¼		

SATURDAY, May 24—P. M.

The Stock Market was steady on the Government Stocks and City Bank Shares and Railway Mortgages, but very feverish and unsettled on the Railway Share list, which sympathizes more particularly with the adverse influence of yesterday on the Indiana fraud. The sentiment of the Street in reference to this affair is very much divided, and the most extravagant rumors as to the extent of the over-issue of Stock were indulged, partly, perhaps, from a purpose to make the most unfavorable impression upon the market to help prices down, though in some degree, no doubt, in the mere wantonness of gossip. On close inquiry into the facts of the case, we find no reason to depart from our statement of yesterday, that up to Friday afternoon about $260,000 were lodged with the various Money-lenders (including several of the large Banks) of the Street, and of this amount nearly or quite one-half has been retired to-day. At the early Board to-day prices were generally steady, and in some cases firm, but after the adjournment lower prices by ¼@¼ ₩ cent. on the speculative shares were accepted, and when the Second Board convened the sellers of Erie, Erie Preferred, Michigan Central and Toledo put out contracts at still lower figures. Later in the afternoon the following were the current quotations:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
N. Y. Central	88	87⅛	Pacific Mail	113	113¼
Erie	37⅛	36⅜	Panama	130	130
Erie Preferred	64¼	63⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	104	104
Rock Island	61¼	43⅞	7.30 Treas. Bds.	104⅜	104⅜
Toledo	44¼	60⅜	Tennessees	58⅜	58¼
Hudson	43	55	Missouris	51⅜	51⅜
Mich. Central	61¼	61⅝	Gold	103⅝	103⅝
Mich. Guaran'd.	54⅜	55⅜			

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

America	110⅜	East River	86
Phœnix	105	Market	90
Greenwich	125	Nassau	95
Merchants' Exch.	91	Shoe and Leather	99⅜
Seventh Ward	120	Corn Exchange	96
State of New-York	91	Continental	92
Commerce	98	St. Nicholas	88
Mech. B'k'g Ass'n	90	Marine	105
Bank of North Am.	101	Commonwealth	90
Hanover	80	Manuf's and Merch's.	87
Metropolitan	104⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6's	99¾	Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts.	105
N. Y. C. sixes, reestate.	94	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f.	97
N. Y. Cen., sub	94	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	94
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	94⅜
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	108	Chi. & N. W. firsts	60⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76	108	Chi. & N. W. firsts ass.	43⅜
Erie firsts, '68	107¾	Chi. & N.W. seconds	24⅜
Erie seconds, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	80
Erie seconds, '78	105	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	46
Erie thirds, '83	97	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	105
Erie fourths, '90	86	Del. Lack. & W. sec's	104¾
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1sts '77	95¾	Tol. & Wabash first	90
Hudson firsts, '69	108	Tol. & Wabash seconds	62⅜
Hudson seconds, s f '85	104	Mil. & P. du Chien firsts	96
Hudson thirds, '75	88	Gal. & Chicago firsts	102
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	102⅜	Gal. & Chi. seconds	99
Harlem seconds, '64	90⅜	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104⅜
Harlem thirds, '68	80	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	106
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ ct. '69-'72	104	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	102⅜

The following was the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $426,263 36, including $145,000 for customs; payments, $1,180,569 64; balance, $13,016,269 64.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 24, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 50 bbls. Ashes, 20,390 bbls. flour, 500 bbls. and 566 bags Corn Meal, 232,149 bushels Wheat, 63,467 bushels Corn, 6,853 bushels Rye, 22,125 bushels Oats, 6,441 pkgs. Provisions, 1,960 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 117 bbls., including 87 bbls. Pots and 30 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market has exhibited no important changes since our last, the demand being fair for the season, at about previous rates. In Boston, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, "buyers for Indiana and Kentucky account have operated to some extent during the week. Light goods appear to be very scarce in these sections. With the New-England trade, a fair business is doing, and for the Provinces there is the usual demand. Heavy work is not wanted, and appears to be a drug in the market. Cloth Balmorals for women and misses, men's and boys' fancy Balmorals are very scarce, and all good seasonable goods are quick, and sell as fast as manufactured. With manufacturers there is no change. The goods turning out are mostly on orders, and as workmen's wages are tending upward and stock is held pretty firm, the cost of manufacturing has increased. We look for a good Fall business, unless something not now anticipated turns up. For California there continues to be a fair inquiry. No exports from this port the past week, but from New-York the shipments to San Francisco amount to 440 cases. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1862.	1861.
For the week, cases	265	106
Since Jan. 1	20,793	55,072
Total	21,058	55,178

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 750 bags Laguayra at 21c. @22c., and 150 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

COTTON—Is salable and buoyant at 28⅜c.@29c. for Middlings, ₩ lb. Sales 2,300 bales.

EARTHENWARE—Has been less freely purchased since our last, and prices have been irregular. Stock moderate.

FISH—The demand has been limited for all kinds, including Dry Cod at $3 37½ a $4 12½ ₩ cwt.; small No. 1 Mackerel, at $8 25@$8 50, and do. No. 2 at $6 50@$7 ₩ bbl.; Salmon and Herring nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair demand prevails, today, for State and Western Flour, at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 19,000 bbls., including superfine state at $4 30@$4 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 55@$4 85, chiefly at $4 55@$4 65; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 30@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 50@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 55@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 15 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 40
Extra State	4 55@ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	4 95@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	5 20@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 80@ 6 75

Southern Flour is salable and very firm. Sales, 2,250 bbls., at $5@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in fair demand to-day, including extra, at $4 55@$6 25 ₩ bbl.; sales, 1,950 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 10@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after at $3 85@$3 90 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been less active for all descriptions, though prices have not varied materially.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very good request, mainly for shipment, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 331,000 bushels, including poor White Canada, at 91 15; Canada Club at 93c. @$1 03; White Western, at $1 19@$1 25; Amber Western, at $1 14@$1 18; Red Western (Winter) at $1 09@ $1 13; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 05½@$1 07½; Milwaukee Club, poor to very choice, at 95c.@$1 05; Chicago Spring, at 93c.@$1 03; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 85c.@93c., and Red State, at $1 12 ₩ bushel. Corn is in good demand, at higher prices; sales 79,000 bushels, at 48c.@ 50c. for sound new and old Mixed Western, in store, afloat and delivered; 43c.@47c. for unsound new do.; 53c. for Jersey Yellow, ₩ bushel. Rye is in rather more request, but is down to 60c.@70c. for Western and State, ₩ bushel. Sales 8,100 bushels. Barley continues plenty and heavy. Sales 3,600 bushels, including Canada East at 66c.@67c., and Western on private terms, ₩ bushel. Oats are inquired for, including Canada, at 40c.@42c.; Western at 39½c.@41½c., and State at 42c.@43c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues active and firm at 70c.@85c., ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, at full rates. Including last year's crop, at prices ranging from 12c. @18c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been fair in extent during the past week, but at somewhat easier prices. The business in the principal kinds Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus: "*Dry Hides*—The improved feeling manifested last week continued to characterize the market up to the middle of the week, when the simultaneous arrival of several cargoes, from various South American and other ports, exerted a depressing influence, and since then quietude has been the leading feature. Importers have manifested more disposition to meet the views of buyers, and a few sales have been made toward the close of the week at a decline of about ⅝c.@1c. from the prices paid last week. The market closes dull, with a very limited demand from the trade. *Wet-Salted Hides*—For Domestic Slaughters a fair demand existed during the early part of the week at last week's prices, but toward the close the inquiry has fallen off, and the market closes quiet, though without any decline in prices. *Dry-Salted Hides*—The balance of the stock in store is held above the views of buyers. *For Upper Leather Hides* there continues a fair demand, but the low views of buyers restricts sales. *Calcutta Hides*—For Cows a good demand prevails at about late rates, but the limited supply prevents sales from first hands. Buffaloes, which are in ample supply, both here and in Boston, are offered at a slight decline, though not within the views of buyers. Receipts of the week have been 44,996 hides. Imports since 1st inst. have been 103,372 hides from foreign, and 30,477 from coastwise ports. Total, 133,849 hides, exclusive of 50 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo. Sales for the week have been 50,000 hides, including 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, for Canada, 21 lbs., on private terms: 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 24 lbs., 23¼c., cash, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., 22c., cash, usual selection; 13,900 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 22½c.@23½c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,500 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,500 Dry Orinoco, to arrive, 21 lbs., 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,200 Dry California, 23 lbs., 23c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Laguayra, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1,100 Dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., on private terms; 1,600 dry Salted Pernambuco, 30 lbs., 15c., 6 months usual selection; 400 dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., private terms; 8,350 dry and D. S. Maracaibo, 30 lbs., private terms; 400 dry St. Domingo, 24 lbs., private terms; 600 dry Southern, 14 lbs., private terms; 800 dry Western, 30 lbs., private terms; 1,000 dry Sierra Leone, 11 lbs., private terms; 2,200 wet s'alted California, 50 lbs., 10½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 3,000 City Slaughter, 70@80 lbs., 7¾c.@8c. cash; 3,200 country Slaughter, cow, 50 lbs., 8c.@8¼c. cash. The stock on hand of ox and cow hides is 284,200, (same time last year, 467,100—year before, 258,800,) and 650 bales Calcutta cow and buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. WEISEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The inquiry is moderate, and there is less doing with Eastern purchasers; a number of small orders have been received from the Western trade. Large receipts and moderate sales leave our stock in store considerably replenished. *Oak Sole*—Sales were about equal to the receipts. The demand continues fair, at unaltered prices, and is mostly confined to purchases for account of Eastern manufacturers. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 81,000 sides. Liverpool, May 8.—'The arrivals of American Leather during the month have not been large. Good heavy Hemlock sides continue salable, at about late prices. There has also been a better inquiry for Hemlock Buffaloes.'"

MOLASSES—Sales, 90 hhds. including Porto Rico at 3nc.; English Island at 28c.@32c.; and Cuba Muscovado, at 22c.@29c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and drooping. Sales, 700 bbls., in lots, at $12 12½@$12 37½ for Mess, and $9 50@$9 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are more sought after, to-day, at 5c.@5½c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard is somewhat brisker; sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8¾c., ₩ lb. Beef is dull and heavy; sales 140 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in good demand, at 11c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@17c. for poor to prime State, and 18c.@20c. for very choice Yellow do., ₩ lb. Cheese is active and steady, at 5c.@8c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, 170 bags East India, at $5 12½@$5 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Deer have been scarce and inactive at former prices. The arrivals of Goat have this week been larger than for some time previous, embracing about 1,500 bales of all descriptions, including Mexican, Curacoa and East India. For Mexican a fair demand has prevailed for Skins of heavy average, and sales of 200 bales Tampico, part at 45c., 6 months, and about 250 bales Vera Cruz at 40c.@42c., 6 months, have been effected. Also sales of 96 bales Madras, *via* London, and about 100 bales Curacoa, on private terms. The balance of the Mexicans are for the present held above the views of buyers.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 790 hhds., including Cuba at 7c.@8c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¾c.; and 381 boxes Havana, part at 8¼c., ₩ lb.

TEAS—The demand has been fair for Green, and quite active for Black, at rising prices.

SALT—Continues in good request at full and buoyant prices.

TALLOW—Sales 70,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c. ₩ lb.

WOOL—A good inquiry prevails for desirable lots, prices of which are quoted firm. Week's sales include 150,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece on prices ranging from 40c.@50c., chiefly within the range; 30,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at uniform figures; and 520 bales foreign, including Black Spanish, Mestizo, Rio Grande, Buenos Ayres and Cape, on terms not disclosed. In Boston, sales have been reported of 250,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled at prices ranging from 41c. @50c. ₩ lb.—50,000 lbs. choice Pennsylvania, fancy clips, selling at the latter rate; an import of 580,000 lbs. Valparaiso on terms we did not learn, and 625 bales Mediterranean, South American and East India at various prices as to quality. In Philadelphia, during the week, only a few lots of the new clip have been received from New-Jersey, and sold at 25c. for unwashed, and 35c.@45c. ₩ lb. for washed. Buyers were holding off for lower figures.

WHISKY—Sales 850 bbls., at 22c.@24c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate, to-day, at declining rates. We now quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bag, 10½d.@11d.; Corn, 10d.@10½d. ₩ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and by steamer, 55s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s., and by steamer, 50s.@60s.; Tallow, 30s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Oil, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 10¾d.@11¾d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@7s. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and Tallow, 30s. ₩ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in bags, at 20c.@22c. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "A ship, 1,061 tons, now at Boston, hence for Shanghai, 1,500 tons coal, at $11 50 Mexican; one, 1,188 tons, now bound out, from Chincha Islands to Antwerp, Guano, £3 15s.; a bark, 304 tons, to Vera Cruz, $1-₩ bbl.; a brig, 277 tons, (2,800 bbls.) to same port, $2,880; a British schooner, 80 tons, to Laguayra, Porto Cabello and back $1,225; a schooner, 180 tons, to Curacoa, $1,300; a brig, 1,600 bbls., a British brig, 1,800 bbls., and a British schooner, 1,600 bbls., to the Windward, 75c.; a British brig, 127 tons, to Honduras and back, $1,700; a brig, 227 tons, to Cardenas, empty hhds., 37½c.; a schooner, 103 tons, to Matanzas and back, $700; one, 130 tons, from South Side Cuba to New-York, Sugar 42c., and Molasses $3 25 under, and $3 on deck, port charges not paid; a ship, 838 tons, now at Boston, hence to Liverpool or Bristol; a bark, 395 tons, to Cadiz, a brig, 291 tons, to Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, a British schooner, 1,050 bbls., to Laguayra, a British brig to Turks Island and back, and a brig to the Windward, on private terms.

Iron Trade of New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1862.

Pig Iron—American—Much of the Iron bought last season by speculation has been put on the market, realizing prices somewhat below those of the iron masters. The iron masters of Pennsylvania find for their current production an increasing demand within the borders of that State. The Bar, and other rolling mills, whose capacity of production has for some months been taxed to the utmost, both for current and future deliveries, are gradually absorbing much of the production of the furnaces of Pennsylvania, and prices are liberally remunerative for Bar and Plate iron. The current prices for No. 1 ex foundry Pig Irons, season delivery, are $20 50@$21, cash; and for No. 2 ex Iron, $1 less; while for whole lots on the spot, these figures can be sometimes shaded down a trifle. *Bar Iron*—A further advance has occurred. English bars are selling ex stores at $55 @$57 50, 6 mos. Refined Bars, $65@$67 50, 6 mos., and about $5 less for invoices from ship's side. In American, the demand has exceeded the producing capacity of the mills. Large orders continue to be sent to England. Considerable shipments of English are being made either on foreign account. American common Bars ex mills are quotable at $50@$52 50, 6 mos.; Refined at $57 50@$60, 6 mos., deliverable free to vessels at Philadelphia and here. *Scrap Iron*—Holders generally demand $33@$35 for No. 1 wrought scrap selected; the demand is checked; buyers cannot afford these high figures, and stocks accumulate at present. Scrap of the right kind would sell at $37@$38, cash; and the supplies on the way hither will tend to lower the market to that point. *Old Rails*—Several lots of inferior quality were sold here at auction; the buyers were generally dealing in old Scrap iron at $34 50@$25, cash, ₩ ton. Since my last, about 3,000 tons of good quality old rails have been sold to consumers, at prices ranging from $34 50 to $25, cash. Of good quality old rails the offerings are small, and at full figures only. *Blooms*—Northern are held at $36@$47 50, cash, f. o. b. at Troy, according to brand. The demand is quiet at present.

T. J. PAPE.

LAW REPORTS.

Assault With Dangerous Knife.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 24.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. *Pedro Astorga.*—This man was one of the crew of the ship *Pleiades*, and was indicted for an assault with a dangerous weapon upon one James Walker, the second mate of the ship. A plea of not guilty was put in, and the trial was to have taken place this morning, but the defendant concluded to withdraw his plea and plead guilty. The facts of the case as they appeared on the examination before the Commissioner were laid before the Judge, who thereupon, inasmuch as the defendant was one of the ringleaders in the affray in which the second mate was stabbed, and in which also the first mate was killed, sentenced the defendant to imprisonment for three years at hard labor, that being the extreme limit of the law.

The jury were discharged till June 9, and the Court adjourned.

Law of Insurance on Vessels Destroyed by the Secessionists.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Judges.

Samuel A. Swinnerton et al. vs. *The Columbian Insurance Co.*—This is an appeal from a judgment entered herein. The action was brought against the defendants on a policy of insurance on a vessel, and was tried before Mr. Justice Moncrief and a jury, the 14th day of March, 1862, when a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for $1,065 62, the amount of their claim and interest.

The defendants, by their policy, dated 10th September, 1860, insured S. C. Nelson, for account of whom it might concern, in $1,000 on one-eighth of the schooner *Lawrence Waterbury*, valued at $8,000, for one year, from the 7th September, 1860.

The insurance was made for the use and benefit of the plaintiffs, to insure their interest in the vessel.

The vessel sailed from St. Marks, Florida, the 22d February, 1861, with a cargo of cotton, bound for New-York. On her voyage she sustained sea damage, and was compelled to bear away for Norfolk as a port of necessity. In attempting to enter that port, she got aground, but was finally relieved and taken into Norfolk, where she arrived the 30th March, 1861.

On Sunday, the 21st of April, 1861, the vessel lay at one of the ship-yards in the City of Norfolk, Va., where she was being repaired. This was four days after the passage by the State of Virginia of her secession ordinance. While the vessel was lying at the ship-yard, about twenty-five or thirty men came alongside with a steamboat, made fast to the schooner, loosened her fastenings and towed her to a wharf about a quarter of a mile below. Here they filled her with stones, and then the steamboat again took her in tow and towed her about a mile below the town, where they sunk her in the channel.

The only question presented for the determination of the Court is whether or not the loss falls within the exception of the policy "warranted free from loss or expense arising from capture, seizure or detention, or the consequences of any attempt thereat."

The principal points of appellants are, that the words seizure and detention themselves are comprehensive enough to include acts of pirates, robbers and thieves. In Nesbit *vs.* Lushington, 4 Term R., 783, a meal mob on the coast of Ireland violently boarded a corn-laden ship, that had been forced to put into Elly Harbor, took the government of her from the Captain and crew and ran her on a reef of rocks, whereby the cargo was damaged, and then forced the Captain to sell the corn at a low price. Lord Kenyon held that this was not a seizure or detention by a people within the meaning of the words of the policy, "arrests, restraints and detainments of all *kings, princes and peoples, &c.*," that those words meant not mobs or multitudes of men, but the ruling power of the country, whatever that might be. In the present case the exception is not restrained by any such words, but is of all *seizures, detentions, &c.*, without qualification.

But admitting that the words of the warranty in the present policy are to be construed as applying to acts of peoples, Governments and regularly constituted authorities, as distinguished from acts of mobs, pirates and other persons acting in defiance of all constituted authorities, still the seizure having been made by authority of the State of Virginia, is within the exception of the warranty.

An act done under the authority of the State of Virginia, in rebellion against the General Government, is not to be confounded with an act of insurgents, setting at defiance all constituted authority.

The main points of the respondents are, that the seizure was the act of a mob and falls properly within the term "pirates, robbers and thieves." "*Robbery*, accompanied by violence, and committed by strangers, not by the crew, is a loss for which the underwriters on the ship or goods are liable as a loss by *rovers or thieves* under the policy," and that the taking was neither a capture nor a detention.

Decision reserved.

A. C. Morris and Daniel Lord for appellant; E. H. Owens for respondents.

Novel Question of Costs Decided.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Judges.

Emil Von Schoning vs. *Andrew Buchanan et al.*—This is an action to recover the possession of personal property alleged in the complaint to be of the value of $60. Upon the trial, the Jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the return of the property to him, assessing its value at $40, but found no damages for the detention. On taxation, the clerk allowed costs to the defendants, upon the ground that the verdict was for a less sum than $50, and no damages had been awarded to the plaintiff for the detention of the goods; whereupon the defendants entered up judgment against the plaintiff for the costs as adjusted, after deducting $40, being the value of the property as assessed by the jury.

A motion was then made by the plaintiff, at Special Term to vacate the judgment as irregular, inasmuch as it gives costs to the defendants. The order then made is now appealed from.

BARBOUR, J.—The verdict of the jury in favor of the plaintiff, and assessing the value of the property, necessarily established the fact that the goods were wrongfully detained by the defendants. The plaintiff therefore was entitled to recover at least nominal damages for such detention, and the verdict was incomplete in form, because it contained no such award in terms. (Bemus *vs.* Beckman, 3 Wend., 667.) The omission of the jury in this regard would probably have been supplied by the Justice before whom the cause was tried, even without a motion, had the matter been brought to his notice at any time before judgment, under the general power of the Court to control and perfect its own record and proceedings. Certainly it was the right of the plaintiff to have the record of the verdict so amended in this particular upon motion before the judgment was entered, for the reason that a nominal verdict for damages in his favor would excuse him from the payment of costs to his adversary. (Code, §304, subd. 4; 4 lb., §305.) The sole question remaining for consideration, then, is whether the plaintiff has deprived himself of his right to have the verdict amended so as to conform to the real facts found, by his failure to move before the entry of the judgment by his opponent. In regard to that, we are of opinion that inasmuch as the papers used upon the motion show that the defendant's attorney was fully informed of the plaintiff's claim touching the error in the verdict before the judgment was entered, and as the defendant could not have been deprived of any substantial right to which he was equitably entitled by the omission of the plaintiff to move at an earlier day to correct the verdict, no laches can be imputed to the plaintiff of which the defendants can properly complain.

The power conferred upon the Court by the 173d section of the Code is broad enough to cover this case, and we think the motion was properly granted, in furtherance of justice.

The order should therefore be affirmed, with costs.

W. R. Stafford for appellants; A. H. Reavey, for respondents.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge MCCUNN passed sentence upon the following persons, previously convicted:

John Nash, for assault and battery—fined 6 cents.

Joseph Pullen, for forgery in the fourth degree—House of Refuge. John Oakley, for petit larceny—Penitentiary three months.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Schoning vs *Buchanan.*—Order appealed from affirmed. Opinion by BARBOUR.

The Bank of Mutual Redemption vs. *Sturges et al.*—Order appealed from affirmed. Opinion by BOSWORTH.

Before Justices Bosworth, Barbour and Monell.

Campbell, assignee, vs. *Parker.*—Judgment rendered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by MONELL.

Hoffman et al. vs. *Miller et al.*—Judgment rendered. New trial granted, costs to abide the event. Opinion by BOSWORTH.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Beatty, &c., vs. *Hale, &c.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Schiedt, &c., vs. *Sturgis, Jr., &c.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Before Justice Monell.

Craig vs. *Smith.*—The defendant has sixty days to make and serve a case or bill of exceptions herein for appeal.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamship *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 6:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 8 A. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DRY GOODS.

AT POPULAR PRICES.
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
on hand and made to order.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.
Latest London and Paris styles.
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Highly recommended for Summer use.
THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
At much less than regular prices.
FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE.
Unrivaled in style and quality.
CALF PROMENADE GLOVES.
New and beautiful colors.
ENGLISH FLANNEL FANCY SHIRTS.
For the army, navy and travelers.
SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS.
A splendid assortment.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, as well as every article usually kept in Furnishing Stores, will be found at popular prices, at
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway.

CEVATRAN WOOL VESTINGS.
Additions will be made to this POPULAR STYLE, IN WHITE GROUNDS, PLAIDED in MAUVE, PURPLE and BROWN, at very low prices.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors,
No. 57 Walker-st.

F. DERBY & CO.,
TAILORS,
Will open on WEDNESDAY, May 28,
New styles in CRAPE DRILLINGS, Crape Woolen Trouserings, plaided, 2½ by 2 inches.
No. 57 Walker-st.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being without exception the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.
NOTICE.—Special attention is requested to an unusual bargain in Black and White Silks at 5s per yard; also to our stock of Black Silks, in which will be found many rare bargains.
In Bonnets and Mantillas we defy competition for style and cheapness. Call and examine.
Observe—
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
ALL THE LEADING STYLES IMPORTED
AT POPULAR PRICES.
"LADIES!"
Please examine our extensive stock of fine MELTON CLOTH SACQUES and CIR

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
U. S. TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Depositor's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE
ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 170 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M., TO 1 P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.
DATED at UTICA, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., New-York, May 13, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.
The transfer books will close on 15th inst., and reopen on 26th inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.
W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treas.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXchange Co.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 15, 1861,) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES ISsued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, may learn something of interest to them by applying to the Trustees of the creditors of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. L. H. MEYER, Chairman,
No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9
N. A. COUDREY, Sec'y, No. 29 William-st., Room No. 4

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed on the 23th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO LEAVES for England and Scotland about the 1st of June next, will undertake to transact such business as may be intrusted to his care; can give the best of references. Address F. C., Box No. 1,590 Post-office.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS D. BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, German and Latin, at No. 537 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copper-faced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, SUPPOSED IN THE retail Cloak Department of A. T. STEWART & CO.'S, on Monday, the 19th May, an OVAL-SHAPED MOSAIC BROACH, nearly two inches long. The design, a shepherd under a tree with sheep. Apply to A. T. STEWART & CO.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON GOING FROM St. Mark's-place up 2d-av. to 13th-st., a gold-linked BRACELET, three Mosaic stones in centre. By returning it to No. 46 St. Mark's-place, the above reward will be given.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER DOG, white breast, rather large size; wears a nine-on collar. The above reward will be paid on returning him to No. 7 West 19th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, LET OR LEASE.—A COUNTRY seat, of four acres, valuable and healthy, on the west bank of the Hudson, at the Palisades, a stone's throw from the river at Snedden's Landing, opposite Dobbs' Ferry, twenty miles from the City; new and commodious dwelling of 14 rooms, built in cottage style, just finished, with a fine carriage-house; the dwelling is fitted up with dormer windows and double piazza around three sides, with blinds on the south; the grounds are tastefully laid out, with shrubbery and fruit; also many forest trees for shade; a well, at the door, of the best water in Rockland County; communication at all times, day and evening, by steamboats, Northern Jersey and Hudson River railroads. Terms easy. Inquire, for further particulars, of G. H. FREEMAN, or WM. BARKER, Nos. 111 and 112 Fulton Market.

TO LET—FOUR GOOD COUNTRY HOUSES, near to each other, on an estate of nearly a thousand acres; mountain scenery, and near the City; air and water of the purest, and positively no mosquitoes or fever and ague. They will be let at a nominal rental, (with what land is required,) for this Summer or year. Houses all new. Refer to JNO. D. SHERWOOD, Esq., Trinity Buildings, Room No. 64, or E. A. STANSBURY, Esq., Secretary Metropolitan Insurance Company, No. 108 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depot of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, half a mile from depot of the Harlem Railroad, and six miles from Tarrytown. A large house, stable, &c.; one and a half acres of land, in fine order, with plenty of fruit and shade trees. Ready for immediate occupancy, with or without the furniture. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUtiful residence in Westchester County, near White Plains; large new house, 40x45, two-story, attic and wing, carriage-house and barn, all in complete order; 34 acres of choice land, abundance of fruit, fine garden all made; near the depot. Will be let low if applied for soon.
JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 Williams-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

SPLENDID HOUSE TO LET IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Garden, ornamental grounds, one acre; house large, surrounded by shade; stable, and every convenience for a person proposing to do business in New-York and reside out of the City. Apply to W. P. SEYMORE, No. 79 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—FIVE minutes' walk from the depot, a modern built cottage house, containing twelve rooms, with hot and cold water, with gas pipe throughout. A good garden spot, three-quarters of an acre. Inquire of WM. STILES, near the depot, or BENJ. WILLIAMS, No. 438 Morris-av.

TO LET—"ROBINS NEST," CONSISTING OF house, barn and 21 acres well watered; a fertile garden and peach orchard in full blossom, and a variety of other fruit; situated near to church, school and depot; distant from New-York 20 miles. Inquire of Mrs. JANE ROLFE, at Summit Seminary, Summit, New-Jersey.

TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK, THE BEAUTIful country seat of the late D. L. Lawrence, with fine water front and every convenience. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON, Receiver.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depot, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AT WHITESTONE POINT, L. I., partly furnished, with two acres of land, stable, &c. Possession given immediately. Price $425. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 290 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO SMALL COTtages, situated on Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn. For particulars apply to G. H. WHITE, Rose Hill Seminary.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET.—THE STORE FLOORS, FIRST FLOORS above, and basements of the elegant iron-front buildings Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., corner of Elm. They are connected by archways, making a front on Canal-st. of 50 feet, and will be let all together, or in parts to suit. Now open from 9 till 4. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—No. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

HAVE YOU PROPERTY TO LET?—HAVE you property for sale? Make J. POST, No. 307 Broadway, your agent. He advertises in his publication without cost. Ten thousand copies to be circulated in a few days. Usual commissions only.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th-avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted and suited for manufacturing purposes. No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slip.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

CANAL-STREET—STORES NOS. 365 AND 367 Canal-st. will be let at a low figure for one or two years. Apply to J. CRAM, No. 50 Union-square.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED—"Cedar Cliff," situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, between the residences of Messrs. Cunard and Duncan. This house has been constantly occupied as a Summer and Winter residence; has every convenience; ice-house filled, and garden planted, and plenty of choice fruit in season. "Cedar Cliff" is one of the most charming marine residences in the neighborhood of New-York. For particulars, apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 88 Beaver-st.

TO LET.—A PLACE ON THE EAST RIVER; SITuation beautiful; beautiful house, furnished and commodious; excellent bathing, boating, &c.; about one hours' distance by steamboat or railroad. Apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 55½ Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED.—A DESIRABLE country residence at Glen Cove L. I.; easy access; fine shade trees, plenty of fruit, and every way desirable; perfectly healthy and salubrious. Apply to WM. F. REED, No. 166 Fulton-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED FOR CASH—ABOUT 50 TO 100 acres good productive land, with good buildings, within three or four hours' ride from New-York. Answers, to insure attention, should give full particulars, how accessible and lowest cash price. Principals only will address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

A WORD TO MEERSCHAUM SMOKERS.—La Sultana is the favorite of smokers. It is pronounced the most agreeable smoking tobacco in market. Sold by tobacconists generally. E. F. RAYMOND, No. 117 Maiden-lane, is sole agent for the United States.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and reglazing the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines, for Hose Company No. 52 and Engine Company No. 9; building new hand-engine for Engine Company No. 35; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. 42 and 2; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 48, Hose Company No. 39, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 33; repairing pier No. 26, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit: Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River; First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and
Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.
Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. V. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN. } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862,
For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks; and
Of Fire-Hydrants for the use of this Department,
Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
May 13, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened,
For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.
For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A.,
No. 25 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 20, 1862.
THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO PURchase, for the service of the United States, fifteen hundred (1,500) cavalry horses; the horses to be at least six, and under nine years of age, from 15 to 15½ hands high, and sound in all respects. Mares excluded. The horses to be exhibited for inspection at such place or places as may be designated by the undersigned, and the purchase of them to commence within seven (7) days from date. Any information as to place of inspection, &c., can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.
From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and the Fashion Course Depot.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 2 P. M.
7 A. M., 3 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train on Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NOTICE.—WORCESTER AND NASHUA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—SUNDAY TRAIN TO LOWELL.—An Express Passenger train will leave Worcester every Sunday morning at 6 o'clock. New-York Passengers by the steamer CITY OF BOSTON, of the Norwich and Worcester line, can proceed to Lowell by this arrangement same as other days. Baggage checked through as usual.
C. W. BENTLEY, Sup't, Worcester.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.
On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer NAUSHON will leave Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, passenger trains will leave Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. The freight train will leave Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 45 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

WANTED—A TEAM OF HORSES FOR DOWN town truck work. Address, stating age, size, price, &c., D., Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

RELIEF FOR TROY.
The undersigned Committee to receive donations of dry goods, and also to collect subscriptions for the sufferers by the late fire, request that they be made to either of the Committee, or to J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank.
ALEX. T. STEWART, Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.
JOHN J. PHELPS, No. 340 Broadway.
S. B. CHITTENDEN, No. 386 Broadway.
ROBT. L. STUART, Chambers-st., cor. Greenwich.
WILSON G. HUNT, No. 30 Park-place.

MEDICAL.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.
Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st. FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND ALL ERUPtions of the skin, permanently cured, in a few days, by scientific treatment; remove the cause and the disease will disappear. For $1 I will guarantee a permanent cure, by external applications, that will leave the skin with a healthy glow, and without a scar. Address, in full confidence, stating the nature of the eruption, &c., Dr. CANFIELD, Roslyn, L. I.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of you

FROM RICHMOND.

Jeff. Davis will Never Desert the Rebel Capital.

His Response to the Legislative Committee.

AN APPEAL FROM GOV. LETCHER.

The Fight at Drury's Bluff.

Late Richmond papers have been received, containing the documents already referred to by telegraph, in which JEFF. DAVIS pledges himself officially not to abandon Richmond.

THE DEFENCE OF RICHMOND.

LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTIONS.

The following joint resolutions were adopted by the Virginia Legislature on May 14:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of Virginia, That the General Assembly hereby express its desire that the capital of the State be defended to the last extremity, if such defence is in accordance with the views of the President of the Confederate States; and that the President be assured that whatever destruction and loss of property of the State or individuals shall thereby result, will be cheerfully submitted to.

Resolved, That a committee of two on the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House, be appointed to communicate the adoption of the foregoing resolution to the President.

A copy from the rolls.

Teste, WM. F. GORDON, Jr.,
O. H. D. and K. of R.

By JNO. T. COWAN, Deputy.

AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

On the 15th inst. a joint Committee, appointed by the Legislature of Virginia to communicate with JEFF. DAVIS in relation to the defence of Richmond, made the following report:

The joint Committee appointed by the two Houses to communicate to the President of the Confederate States the joint resolutions of the General Assembly in relation to the defence of the city, have discharged the duty confided to them, and respectfully report that their interview with the President was in the highest degree satisfactory, and his views, as communicated with entire frankness to the Committee, were well calculated to inspire them with confidence and to reassure the public mind.

After reading the resolutions, he desired us to say to the General Assembly that he had received the communication of those resolutions with feelings of lively gratification, and instructed us to assure the House that it would be the effort of his life to defend the soil of Virginia and to cover her capital.

He further stated that he had never entertained the thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia and abandoning the State; that if, in the course of events, the capital should fall, the necessity of which he did not see or anticipate, that would be no reason for withdrawing the army from Virginia. *The war could still be successfully maintained on Virginia soil for twenty years.*

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN ROBINSON,
Chairman Senate Committee.
WOOD BOULDIN,
Chairman House Committee.

A copy—Teste:
WM. F. GORDON, Clerk House of Delegates.
By JOHN T. COWAN, Deputy.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR LETCHER.

On the 15th Gov. LETCHER issued the following proclamation, declaring that "the Capital must not be surrendered," and calling a meeting to provide for the public defence:

By the Governor of Virginia—A Proclamation:

The General Assembly of this commonwealth having resolved that "the Capital of the State shall be defended to the last extremity, if such defence is in accordance with the views of the President of the Confederate States, and having declared that whatever destruction and loss of property of the State or individuals shall thereby result will be cheerfully submitted to," and this action being warmly approved and seconded by the Executive: Therefore, I do hereby request all officers who are out of service, from any cause, and all others who may be willing to unite in defending the Capital of this State, to assemble this evening at the City Hall, at 5 o'clock, and proceed forthwith to organize a force to cooperate with the Tredegar Battalion, and any other force which may be detailed for the purpose indicated. The organization, upon being reported to the Executive, will be recognized and properly officered, as prescribed by law, and be subject to the orders of the Governor for local defence, under regulations to be hereafter prescribed.

Prompt and efficient action is absolutely necessary. We have a gallant army in the field, upon whom we fully and confidently rely; but no effort should be spared which can contribute to the noble object. The Capital of Virginia must not be surrendered. Virginians must rally to the rescue.

Given under my hand and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 15th day of May, 1862, and in the eighty-sixth year of the Commonwealth.

L. S.

JOHN LETCHER.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

The meeting thus called assembled at the City Hall on Thursday evening, Capt. J. B. DANFORTH presiding, and Mayor MAYO and Gov. LETCHER made speeches. We quote the report in the *Dispatch*:

Mr. JOSEPH MAYO, the Mayor of the city, stated that the City Council had adopted resolutions requesting the Governor to place the Tredegar Battalion at his disposal for the defence of the city. He endorsed in the most enthusiastic manner the proposed action of the meeting, and said that if the city of Richmond was ever surrendered to our enemies it should not be by a descendant of its founder. He would sooner die than surrender our city, and if they wished a Mayor who would surrender the city they must elect another in his place.

Gov. LETCHER, was then called on, and heartily approved the objects of the meeting. He said that the city should never be surrendered by the President, by the Mayor or by himself.

The following committee was appointed by the chairman:

Col. St. George Rogers, of Florida; Lieut.-Col. William Munford, Col. R. M. Nimmo, Peyton Johnson, William G. Paine, Lieut. C. O. Lamotte, of South Carolina.

The committee was requested to meet at the City Hall at 9 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning, for the purpose of receiving the names of all persons who are disposed to unite under the organization recommended by the proclamation of the Governor. The meeting then adjourned.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We are proud of the spirit of our Governments, Confederate and State, relative to this question of holding and defending this State to the last. *The army will not abandon the sacred soil of Virginia.* That has been made the battle-ground, and on that must the enemy establish his superiority in a fair fight before it will be abandoned to him. The evacuation of the seacoast positions and cities became a necessity. There was no avoiding it, in consequence of the immense advantage enjoyed by the enemy in his possession of the entire navy of the United States, and the material and mechanical skill for the rapid construction of iron-clad gunboats, while we had neither a navy nor the material and the mechanical force to enable us to compete with him in any sense. It is true, we had the *Virginia*; but, beside her, nothing. Her destruction, and the questions it involves, suggests matters of debate which afford neither satisfaction nor benefit now to discuss. Our inability to meet the enemy on the water, as a general question, was clear and indisputable, and the withdrawal from the sea unavoidable.

Second to Virginia is the defence of this city, for manifold reasons, and it is in keeping with the general purpose of both Governments that they should resolve to the uttermost to defend Richmond. All the means in the power of the State and the Confederacy are pledged to this, and we may be assured that the enemy will not be allowed to gratify the prominent desire of his heart, to hector and domineer over the inhabitants of this far-famed and beautiful town, until every means is exhausted.

The President nobly takes the stand that, though Richmond should fall, there are plenty of battle-fields yet in Virginia's to fight for the cause for twenty years. The sentiment is as truthful as patriotic. The Confederate Government assures us that the Old Dominion is not to be given up. God forbid that it should. It would be giving up much more than Virginia. The cause would be, indeed, itself well nigh surrendered in that event. The Government is not only just but wise, in its determination to stand by Virginia to the last.

To lose Richmond is to lose Virginia, and to lose Virginia is to lose the key to the Southern Confederacy. Virginians, Marylanders, ye who have rallied to her defence, would it not be better to fall in her streets than to basely abandon them, and view from the surrounding hills the humiliation of the capital of the Southern Confederacy? To die in her streets would be bliss to this, and to fall where tyrants strode would be to consecrate the spot anew, and wash it of every stain.

The loss of Richmond in Europe would sound like the loss of Paris or London, and the moral effect will scarcely be less. Let us, therefore, avert the great disaster by a reliance on ourselves. It is better that Richmond should fall as the capital of the Confederacy, than that Richmond exist the dépôt of the hireling horde of the North. But Richmond can be defended, and saved from pollution. The fate of the capital of the Confederacy rests with the people.

In another article the *Dispatch* says:

"The next few days may decide the fate of Richmond. It is either to remain the capital of the Confederacy, or to be turned over to the Federal Government as a Yankee conquest. The capital is either to be secured or lost—it may be feared not temporarily—and with it Virginia. Then, if there is blood to be shed, let it be shed here; no soil of the Confederacy could drink it up more acceptably, and none would hold it more gratefully. Wife, family and friends are nothing. Leave them all for one glorious hour to be devoted to the Republic. Life, death and wounds are nothing, if we only be saved from the fate of a captured capital and a humiliated Confederacy. Let the Government act; let the people act. There is time yet.

If fate comes to its worst, let the ruins of Richmond be its most lasting monument."

THE GUNBOAT FIGHT.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

DRURY'S BLUFF, 11 A. M., May 15.

SIR: We have engaged the enemy's five gunboats for two and a half hours. We fired the *Galena* (iron-clad.) She has withdrawn, going down the river, accompanied by the three wooden vessels.

Our loss in killed and wounded small.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. FARRAND.

Hon. S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

AT HARDY'S BLUFF.

FORT HUGER, HARDY'S BLUFF,
Wednesday, May 8.

Three of the enemy's gunboats, two of them iron-clad, came up at 8 o'clock this morning to Fort Boykin, (commanded by Capt. JOHN U. SHIVERS,) and opened fire, discharging about three hundred rounds of shell and rifle-shot. The fort, which had only five mounted guns, returned the fire until 10 o'clock, when orders were given to spike the guns and burn the quarters. A fine company of light artillery and infantry had started from Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, to participate in the fight, but, learning that the above orders had been given, they returned. The three gunboats then moved up the river eight miles to the fort on Hardy's Bluff, and at 11 o'clock the guns at this fort opened fire, which was returned by the boats continually until 2 o'clock. After firing over two hundred rounds of shell and rifle, they passed up the river out of range of the guns at the fort, we having fired the first and last gun. Our flag waved gloriously throughout the engagement; not a man was killed in the fort, and only three were wounded.

Capt. J. M. MAURY, (Captain of the fort,) during the entire engagement of three hours and a half, was as cool and collected as if only performing the daily practicing of his guns on the fort; also Capt. J. H. AIKEN, of the Varina Artillery, and Capt. BRANCH, of WHITE'S Artillery, and their respective officers, (all their names I did not learn;) nor can too much praise be given to the men in each company, obeying every order from their officers bravely and cheerfully, as if they had faced a hundred battles instead of this their first battle. It would have pleased their friends to have witnessed how gallantly they fought. After the battle Capt. MAURY caused the men to be drawn up in a line in the fort, and stated if there was a man that did not wish to remain in the fort and fight with him, to step out of the ranks, and he would allow him to leave the fort, and get out of the range of the guns. Not a man moved, not an eye quivered; but with one universal cry of "No! no, no! we will fight!" Can such men be conquered?

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The *Dispatch* follows up the official report above quoted with this paragraph:

"The citizens of Richmond are earnestly appealed to, to prepare cooked provisions to be sent to the men at the fort, as they have no time to prepare food for themselves. We presume the Mayor can give information as to the manner in which such supplies can be sent to them."

Editorially, the same paper says:

"Though late in commencing our preparations for the defence of the approach to this city by the James River, and though the enemy's 'infernal gunboats' caught our obstructions at Drury's Bluff hardly in readiness, we have the satisfaction at least of having repelled his first assault. He went away yesterday, we have reason to hope, smartly damaged, after two hours and a half of fearful cannonading of our batteries. His withdrawal gives time for further preparation for his next essay, which will certainly be made.

Our loss is slight; *but more than in some instances where important positions have been surrendered.* We trust that this beginning is an earnest of the determination to keep the gunboats back. They have been felt by our artillerists, and some idea may be formed of their real capacity and power for evil. The men who man our guns are somewhat more reliable than the militia who have been entrusted with guns at some points where it was most important we should make good our defence. Seamen are the best of gunners, and it has been a great mistake to leave them nothing to do, while the cannoneering in many cases has been left to men who were not at all to compare with them.

The public spirit here is the best imaginable. The people are ready to make any sacrifice to defend the place, and are entirely averse to surrendering it at all to the gunboats. They will cheerfully submit it to destruction first, according to the disposition of both the Governments."

The following paragraph appears in the local columns of the *Dispatch*:

"We have been requested to state that a subscription list has been left at the office of the Virginia Life Insurance Company, for the benefit of such officers, soldiers, sailors or marines, or their families, as have been or may hereafter be killed or wounded in defence of the obstructions in James River. This is a just and proper movement, and we are gratified to witness its inauguration. The gallant men who are exposing themselves in the batteries along our river shore are contending for a principle dearer and of more inestimable value than mere pecuniary consideration; but the very fact that their services are appreciated, and that a generous community is determined to reward their faithfulness and devotion to principle, will cheer their hearts and nerve their arms in the darkest hour of trial and conflict. We will not intimate a doubt that the citizens of Richmond, alive to the importance of a vigorous defence of the city, will readily and gladly contribute to so worthy and so commendable an object."

WHAT GEN. JO. JOHNSTON MEANS TO DO.

From the Petersburgh Express.

We learn from a gentleman who left the army at 10 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, that Gen. JOHNSTON'S vanguard was only one mile this side of New-Kent Court-house. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S advanced forces were at the Court-house; but the impression seemed to prevail that he was retiring. New-Kent Court-house is 28 miles from Richmond, and were MCCLELLAN defeated at that point, the greater portion of his forces would be compelled to retreat in the direction of Yorktown, before reaching which they would be captured or cut to pieces. It was thought not improbable that Gen. JOHNSTON would tender the Young Napoleon battle.

SLAVERY FUNDAMENTAL.

In the Virginia Senate, on the 15th instant, Mr. COLLIER submitted a joint resolution, declaring that Slavery is "the fundamental doctrine of Southern civilization." We quote:

"The General Assembly of Virginia doth hereby declare, That negroes in Slavery in this State and the whole South, (who are, withal, in a higher condition of civilization than any of their race has ever been elsewhere,) having been a property in their masters for two hundred and forty years, by use and custom at first, and ever since by recognition of the public law in various forms, ought not to be, and cannot justly be, interfered with in that relation of property, by the States, neither by the people in Convention assembled to alter an existing Constitution, or to form one for admission into the Confederacy, nor by the representatives of the people in the State or the Confederate Legislature, nor by any means or mode which the popular majority might adopt, and that the State, while remaining republican in the structure of its Government, can lawfully get rid of that species of property, if ever, only by the free consent of the individual owners, it being true, as the General Assembly doth further declare, that for the State, without the free consent of the owner, to deprive him of his identical property, by compelling him to accept a substituted value thereof, no matter how ascertained, or by the *post nati* policy, or in any other way not for the public use, but with a view to rid the State of such property already resident therein, and so to destroy the right of property in the subject, or to to constrain the owner to send his slaves out of the State, or else to expatriate himself and carry them with him, would contravene and frustrate the indispensable principles of the Government; and, whereas, these Confederate States being now all slaveholding, may be disturbed by some act of the majority, in any one of them, in derogation of the rights of the minority, unless this doctrine above declared be interposed; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the Governor of Virginia be, and he is hereby requested to communicate this proceeding to the several Governors of the Confederate States, and to request them to lay the same before their respective Legislatures, and to request their concurrence therein in such way as they may severally deem *best calculated to secure stability to the fundamental doctrine of Southern civilization, which is hereby declared and proposed to be advanced.*"

Mr. COLLIER, in introducing this preamble and resolution, kindly assured the Senate that it was not his intention to press for an immediate vote, and accordingly the subject was laid over. Mr. COLLIER added:

"His reason for forbearing to ask a vote at this time, he said, was that he did not believe the public men of the South appreciated the doctrine announced. They do not appreciate it at its vital and most valuable point, which is its denial of the power of the majority, in making a Constitution for a State, to disturb a preexisting and resident property. The prevalence of this doctrine in the intelligence of the world can alone give the Slaveholding States exemption from war. It is the repudiation of this doctrine that is at the top and bottom, and in all the circumference of the struggle in which we are engaged. If the principal sentiments asserted in that declaration, and from which the doctrine proposed as the practical result is educed, be not sound in the philosophy of the subject, and ought not to be adopted into the public law, then negro Slavery ought to be abolished, and Divine wisdom will accomplish the deliverance. But, he said, he did not believe the sentiments sound and the doctrine logically inevitable, and that negro Slavery will exist in the countries governed by the white race until the native land of the black man shall have been civilized and Christianized. Mr. COLLIER said he would only now add the desire that every newspaper in the Confederacy, and as many elsewhere as will, would publish that declaration."

"NEGRO INVADERS."

One of the Richmond papers says:

"The people of the South have been unwilling, from the first, to admit the startling fact that the Yankee Government ever contemplated the invasion of her borders by the armed colored population of the Slave States, in the prosecution of her plans of subjugation. This fact, humiliating as it may be to humanity and shocking to civilization, has at last been demonstrated by the organization, in Washington, D. C., of two regiments, and in Charlestown, Va., of one or more companies, who are drilled daily after sundown, and instructed in the manual of shooting down their owners. This is the secret of the running off of the male slaves of the Valley. It is a pity that Virginia's eyes have been closed so long to the real designs of the Lincoln Government. They are now opened. Blindness is no longer an excuse for suicide."

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

THE RESPONSE FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 24.

Gov. CURTIN, on the first intimation from the War Department that additional troops would be called for, immediately replied, "Pennsylvania will furnish any number required." The Department has asked for one regiment of infantry, which is now organizing, and will be sent forward in a few days.

The sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers, from the extreme advance of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, who were taken through Philadelphia to New-York by mistake of the United States officers, and without the knowledge of the Pennsylvania agents, have been ordered to be immediately returned to Philadelphia.

THE RESPONSE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The following letter from Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has been received at the War Department:

BOSTON, May 19, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have this moment received a telegram in these words, viz.:

The Secretary of War desires to know how soon you can raise and organize three or four more infantry regiments, and have them ready to be forwarded here to be armed and equipped. Please answer immediately, and state the number you can raise. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

A call so sudden and unexpected finds me without materials for an intelligent reply. Our young men are all preoccupied with other views. Still, if a real call for three regiments is made, I believe we can raise them in 40 days. The arms and equipments would need to be furnished here. Our people have never marched without them. They go into camp while forming into regiments, and are drilled and practiced with arms and muskets as soldiers. To attempt the other course would dampen enthusiasm, and make men feel that they were not soldiers, but a mob.

Again, if our people feel that they are going into the South to help fight rebels who will kill and destroy them, by all means known to savages as well as civilized men; will deceive them by fraudulent flags of truce and lying pretences, as they did the Massachusetts boys at Williamsburgh; will use their negro slaves against them both as laborers and as fighting men, while they themselves must never fire at the enemy's magazine, I think they will feel the draft is heavy on their patriotism. But if the President will sustain Gen. HUNTER, and recognize *all* men, even black men, as legally capable of that loyalty the blacks are willing to manifest, and let them fight, with God and human nature on their side, the roads will swarm, if need be, with multitudes whom New-England would pour out to obey your call.

Always ready to do my utmost, I remain, most faithfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

THE RESPONSE OF VERMONT.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GEN.'S OFFICE,
WOODSTOCK, May 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.—In pursuance of a requisition upon His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Vermont, by the President of the United States, dated the 21st day of May, A. D. 1862, a regiment of infantry volunteers, to be denominated the Ninth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, will be raised and organized in this State as soon as possible, to serve in the army of the United States for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged. It is hoped and expected that the patriotic citizens of Vermont will use their utmost endeavors to facilitate the raising of the regiment with dispatch. Recruiting Stations will be designated immediately, of which due notice will be given. By order of the Governor,

PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

THE RESPONSE OF ILLINOIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ILLINOIS,
PITTSBURGH LANDING, May 19.

To the People of the State of Illinois, Greeting:

I am this day called upon by Major-Gen. HALLECK, in conformity with an order from the War Department of the United States, to furnish recruits to fill up the volunteer regiments from the State of Illinois. Many of our regiments entered the field with numbers scarcely above the minimum. These have nobly done their duty, and many of them have purchased lasting honor with the price of their lives, and it remains only for us to maintain what they have achieved, and therefore I call upon the people of Illinois to raise men in every precinct of the State for the regiments that were sent from their own sections, to fill up their own companies.

Relying upon the same patriotism that has thus far furnished a brave and noble host at the shortest notice, I send forth this proclamation, and confidently expect a prompt response that will maintain the present glory of our State. RICHARD YATES.

O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

NEW-JERSEY.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY,
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
TRENTON, May 23, 1862.

Authority having been given His Excellency, the Governor of New-Jersey, to raise one additional regiment of infantry for the service of the United States, to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged, offers of service from Companies desiring positions in such Regiment will be made immediately to the Governor through this office. By order.

R. F. STOCKTON, Jr.,
Adjutant-General, New-Jersey Militia.

Arrival of United States Transport Kennebec with Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The United States steam transport *Kennebec*, Capt. GASTON, arrived last evening from Fortress Monroe, having on board the following sick and wounded soldiers from the armies of Gens. MCCLELLAN and WOOL:

OFFICERS.

Col. TRISTAM BURGESS, Aid to Gov. SPRAGUE.

Capt. H. STEVENS, of Vermont Volunteers, attached to Gen. WOOL'S Staff.

Capt. J. B. MALTBIE, of Sixty-fourth New-York Volunteers.

Chaplain B. F. DE COSTA, Seventeenth Massachusetts.

Adjutant WM. HENRY HALL, Thirty-sixth New-York Volunteers.

Adjutant EDWIN B. FORD, Sixty-seventh New-York Volunteers.

First Lieut. JOHN MASSEY, Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers.

First Lieut. ROBT. S. WATSON, Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers.

First Lieut. STEPHEN MOFFETT, Ninety-sixth New-York Volunteers.

Second Lieut. WALTER SCOTT, Thirtieth New-York Volunteers.

Second Lieut. E. M. LYON, Ninetieth New-York Volunteers.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Ninth Regiment—John Batchelder, Co. D.

Forty-ninth Regiment—Walter Beach, Co. E.]

Thirty-fourth Regiment—Palmer Bartlett.

Seventy-seventh Regiment—Charles H. Hodges, Co. C; Corporal Wm. W. Wickham, Co. G.

Sixty-fourth Regiment—Corporal J. B. Hurdley, Co. A; R. F. Delmott, Co. H, musician.

Ninety-eighth Regiment—Ira L. Matthews, Co. D; David Jewett, Co. D; Alonzo Greenfield, Co. I.

Third, "Sickles' Brigade"—Philip Sweeney, Co. C.

Seventy-first Regiment—Chas. Munson, Co. K; Joseph Davenport, Co. A.

Eighty-first Regiment—Norwood Dyne, Co. F; James Cullen, Co. K; J. K. Walter, Co. E; David Coon, Co. A; Corp. Ira Hills, Co. H.

Thirty-first Regiment—Fred. Brown, Co. E; Corp. Christian Havlen, Co. E; Geo. Garvey, Co. D; Sam. Holmes, Co. D; John McNeil, Co. I; Patrick S. Devitt, Co. D; Jacob Urban, Co. F; John Astel, Co. F; Fred. Tetrey, Co. D.

Thirty-second Regiment—Ezekiel Chapel, Co. I; Wm. Steel, Co. D; Cornelius Clanney, Co. G; Lewis Hawkins, Co. I; Richard Mexleberg, Co. I; Wm. C. Sweeney, Co. F; Almon Davis, Co. E; James Cunningham, Co. B; Minor Wiggins, Co. B; Chas. Putnam Co. C; First Sergt. James J. Burnett, Co. F; Wm. H. Stormes, Co. H; Daniel Eldridge, Co. E; James Remorse, Co. E; Mark O. Pownell, Co. F; Robert McNamee, Co. F.

Thirty-third Regiment—Sergt. Wm. Stodard, Co. E; James B. Vandine, Co. B; Edward H. Pfiltenpiore, Co. F.

Thirty-seventh Regiment—Corp. Hugh White, Co. A; Michael Farrol, Co. I; David Laing, Co. H; Barney Connor, Co. F; Alfred Preston, Co. K; Lawrence Curtis, Co. G; Corp. Joseph A. Drew, Co. B; Thos. Aldworth, Co. F; Wm. Lewis, Co. B; David Grimin, Co. C; Henry Brady, C. McDermot, Timothy Casey, Co. F; Richard Holmes, Co. C; Corp. David Cousey, Co. G; Michael Leonard, Co. D; Patrick Manning, Co. C; Wm. E. Betts, Co. I; Thos. Luna, Co. A; Patrick Coffey, Co. E.

Thirty-eighth Regiment—D. Hopper, Co. B; Patk. Hart, Co. G; Samuel A. West, Co. K; Michael Cowley, Co. I; James Muller, Co. G; Barton O'Niel, Co. F; John E. Buraidnge, Co. B; Edwin Reiper, Co. F; John Cokeley, Co. H; John Duff, Co. H; Sergt. Patrick Bird, Co. B; Wilmer Blake, Co. G; Harlan P. West, Co. I.

Fortieth Regiment—Robert White, Co. I; Sergt. Lucius Blood, Co. G; John S. Ryan, Co. C; F. D. Duchesney, Co. K; Peter Jefferson, Co. G; John McHenry, Co. C; Amos Crosdale, Co. C; Daniel Murray, Co. H.

Forty-second Regiment.—Thos. Dorns, Co. F; Benedict Fetcher, Co. I; Geo. Stebbins, musician; Sergeant James Heran, Co. D; John Miley, Co. D; Jas. Courtney, Co. F; Joseph Edwards, Co. B; Wm. Murray, Co. B; Dennis Collins, Co. D; Ed. Teafe, Co. E; John Gillison, Co. F; Dennis Niel, Co. E; Wm. Burns, Co. F; Barnard Lanery, Co. A.

Forty-fourth Regiment—John A. Post, Co. K; David Fikes, Co. G; W. W. Goffe, Co. G; Corporal John Husted, Co. G; John Cooper, Co. B.

Seventieth Regiment—Moses Mayber, Co. C; Alexander Dolan, Co. A; D. M. Russel, Co. E; James Hotley, Co. H; Corporal James B. Harvey, Co. A; Wm. H. Sergeant, Co. F; Sergeant John Barolf, Co. F; A. Frost, Co. B; Eugene McCarty, Co. G; Corporal John Conzie, Co. I; John Campbell, Co. E; Sergeant Hermann Heise, Co. D; Corporal John Franklin, Co. D; Wm. Law, Co. D; Joseph Felter, Co. E; Thomas Ewens, Co. E; Joseph Johnson, Co. K; H. G. Saxton, Co. C; A. J. Roundy, Co. C; Adolph Vaul, Co. B; J. E. Corcoran, Co. H; Wm. D. Fitzpatrick, Co. H; A. Conerfore, Co. B; Matthew Rigby, Co. D; J. W. Kessler, Co. D; John T. Mahoney, Co. H; Michael Haggerty, Co. D; Charles Fengord, Co. F; Dennis H. Mead, Co. F; J. F. McManus, Co. F; Ditherick Brookman, Co. G.

Seventy-second Regiment—Geo. F. Parker, Co. D; Corp. John Haight, Co. G; Wm. Steward, Co. K; R. R. Stafford, Co. D; Henry Manton, Co. G; August Phillip, Co. A; First Sergt. N. A. Beckard, Co. I; M. O'Bryan, Co. E; Sergt. Ch. Stebbin, Co. A; Daniel Hughes, Co. I; Michael O'Bryan, Co. E; Michael Fagan, Co. G; James Delancey, Co. K; Allen Pickard, Co. D; Henry Rodenberg, Co. A.

Twelfth Regiment—Hugh Davison, Co. A; J. A. Cole, Co. I; T. D. Molloy, Co. I; John Guiden, Co. K; Richard C. Bishop, Co. I; J. H. Wheeler, Co. I; Geo. E. Ackermann, Co. B.

Thirteenth Regiment—Charles Sharne, Co. E; Henry Nash, Co. K; Henry Clay, Co. H.

Fourth Regiment—John Brooksby, Co. F.

Sixteenth Regiment—Henry M. Helens, Co. F; Chas. Sampler, Co. G; S. G. Bruce, Co. F.

Eighteenth Regiment—Andon Halt, Co. A; Frederick Vandusin, Co. I; Thomas McKeon, Co. I; D. W. Young, Co. K.

Twenty-fifth Regiment—John Chink, Co. I; John Schanck, Co. I.

Twenty-seventh Regiment—C. A. Harding, Co. D; Alonzo Dikeman, Co. D.

Twenty-eighth Regiment—Wilmer Blake, Co. G.

Eleventh Regiment—L. Strubel, Co. A.

Fourth New-York Battery—J. B. Johnson, private.

First New-York Artillery—John Barney, private.

Sixty-seventh Regiment—Nelson Dougal, Co. D.

Tenth Regiment—J. Hopgood, Co. D.

First New-York Cavalry—Gustave Lehmann, Co. G.

Seventy-third Regiment—John H. Leake, Co. G; Peter Gorman, Co. A; Geo. Anderson, Co. B; Chas. Adams, Co. I; John O'Sullivan, Co. H; John Morrison, Co. H; Wm. Haskins, Co. A; Thos. Rooney, Co. C; Danl. Mullins, Co. D; Robt. Green, Co. F; Joseph Ackerman, Co. F; Sergt. G. B. Frey, Co. A; John McLaughlin, Co. G; James Gill, Co. G; John Potter, Co. A; Adolph Sheppard, Co. G; John Cartes, Co. A; Andrew Liddy, Co. H; Francis Kenney, Co. K; John Higgins, Co. D; Nicholas Hand, Co. K; Robt. McDonald, Co. H; Timothy Bucklin, Co. F; Barney Maginn, Co. E; Thos. C. Lind, Co. F; James Pitcher, Co. H; James McCabe, Co. A.

Seventy-fourth Regiment—Corp. James P. Burns, Co. C; Mathew Ferus, Co. K; James Wilson, Co. E; Corp. John Power, Co. H; Joseph G. Smith, Co. F; Edward McGinnis, Co. E; Sergt. Robert H. Davis, Co. F; Wm. Smith, Co. G; Wm. Baker, Co. C; Ch. Slosson, Co. E; John A. Reech, Co. K; Corp. Julius Ledriff, Co. E. John J. Berner, Co. A: A. W. S. Smith, Co. F.

Fifty-fifth Regiment—Sergt. John O'Mears, Co. I.

Fifth Regiment—Geo. Farley, Co. E; Samuel H. Hart, Co. A.

Sixty-fifth Regiment—J. C. Clutterbrick, Co. A; J. B. Lombard, Co. A.

Sixty-second Regiment—Wm. H. Caldwell, Co. H; Sergt. J. O'Conner, Co. F; Julius Grisard, Co. F.

MASSACHUSETTS.

First Regiment—Wm. C. Hatch, Co. C; Wm. H. Lane, Co. H; John T. Robinson, Co. A; John H. Whitney, musician; Leonis Bird, Co. K.

Twenty-first Regiment—Joseph B. Brown, Co. G.

Tenth Regiment—Wm. Short, Co. A.

Eleventh Regiment—Asa M. Capen, Co. K; F. S. Platt, Co. H; Michael Dougherty, Co. A; John M. Stevens, Co. H; Henry Elmer, Co. A.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Second Regiment—Daniel Gould, Co. G; Henry Titus, Co. G; John S. Warner, Co. A.

MAINE.

Fifth Regiment—James A. Day, Co. B; Alanson Palker, Co. K.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fifth Regiment—A. W. Brown, Co. H.

Seventh Regiment—Robt. Dairymple, Co. E.

VERMONT.

Fifth Regiment—Ordnance Sergeant V. A. Jones, Co. F.

RHODE ISLAND.

Oren W. Harris, (wagoner,) Co. B.

The above came in charge of W. VAN STEENBERG, Surgeon, and Drs. GAMORE and R. P. DEVIS.

A great many of the sick and wounded soldiers who arrived here on Thursday night have been sent home, and the places occupied by them in the New-England and Park Barracks prepared for fresh comers. Cols. BLISS and ALMY are untiring in their labors and invincible in the goodness of their temper. They do their utmost to dispose comfortably of their patients, and succeed in a way beyond all admiration. They are ably seconded by a number of military and volunteer doctors, some of the latter of whom really make great personal sacrifices in their endeavors to do good.

Subjoined are the names of another batch of sufferers from Yorktown, who got in here, *via* the New-Jersey Railroad, early yesterday morning:

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

Wm. Wheeler, Co. B, 85th.	Geo. Racka, Co. I, 87th.
Andrew Fisher, Co. I, 87th.	Hy H. Samford, Co. H, 87st.
Garrit Loman, Co. E, 100th.	J. Dickerman, Co. A, 100th.
Mich'l Connolly, Co. A, 77th.	Francis Reed, Co. K, 77th.
Mich'l Sharls, Co. G, 57th.	Silas S. Tucker, Co. F, 3d.
Geo. Brittle, Co. G, 86th.	James Eames, Co. C, 77th.
Asel Grongel, Co. H. 93d.	N. M. Fitzgerald, Co. B, 3d.
James Finn, Co. B, 3d.	Munson Hill, Co. B. 33d.
Wm. Spencer, Co. C, 98th.	C. Humphrey, Co. B, 35th.
E. A. Knapp, Co. B, 85th.	H. C. Robbins, Co. I, 33d.
J. L. Lawrence, Co. C, 36th.	M. Labur, Co. I, 55th.
B. Gruss, Co. C. 33d.	R. Norris, Co. K, 57th.
S. L. Foss, Co. H. 92d.	R. McCauley, Co. C, 56th.
Wm. Grenfeld, Co. C, 77th.	H. C. Brown, Co. D, 98th.
Geo. French, Co. D, 57th.	L. W. Wyckes, Co. K, 50th.
Ezra Dunham, Co. I, 93d.	Pat. Loughrey, Co. H, 66th.
Thos. McCann, Co. B, 100th.	Gustav Merkel, Co. C, 52d.
L. Powers, Co. D, 55th.	J. McNaspie, Co. C, 5th.
Chas. Bennett, Co. B, 81st.	J. K. Spencer, Co. I, 85th.
J. H. Trefren, Co. B, 92d.	A. Mitchell, Co. H, 92d.
L. D. Lampman, Co. B, 92d.	James Parker, Co. F, 87th.
R. Haywood, Co. D, 57th.	James R. Riker, Co. G, 55th.
Geo. E. Jones, Co. K, 57th.	Peter Billard, Co. H, 99th.
Sam Griffin, Co. G, 92d.	B. Austin, Co. B, 92d.
John H. Foote, Co. B, 5th.	Alfred Sleder, Co. B, 5th.
Henry Street, Co. D, 9th.	Erastus Hersein, Co. G, 92d.
E. L. Meachum, Co. G, 6th.	Peter Buer, Co. E, 49th.
Martin Davis, Co. G, 85th.	Dewitt C. Page, Co. G, 81st.
John Grattan, Co. F, 37th.	M. Amory, Co. E, 9th, (Cav.)
D. Bruce, Co. H, 70th.	H. Foster, Co. G, 5th.
A. B. Charles, Co. C. 11th	John Michels, Co. E, 66th.
R. Williamson, Co. D, 25th.	H. W. Logan, Co A, 28th.
G. Chambers, Co. A, 6th, (cavalry.)	Wm. H. Hall, Co. E, 7th.
Wm. Edmunds, Co. B, 55th.	Wm. Robinson, Co. A, 28th.
Leroy Hoyt, Co. H, 77th.	L. Lee, Co. 28th.
C. A. Smith, Co. A, 50th.	Thomas Jones, Co. D, 4?d.
H. H. Sanford, Co. H, 81st.	Saml Soten, Co. C, 96th.
R. W. Wallace, Co. A, 81st.	N. E. Hill, Co. C, 61st.
D. Beagle, Co. C, 87th.	R. Emmons, Co. A, 9?th.
S. Stewart, Co. B, 62d.	G. C. Davidson, Co. H, 77th.
J. F. Winans, Co. D, 1st.	W. C. Hull, Co. A, Les Enfans Perdus.
E. Polland, Co. H, 62d.	

OTHER REGIMENTS.

Pat McNally, 1st U. S. Cav.	J. D. Corbett, 1st U. S. Cav.
C. Robinson, 1st U. S. Cav.	E. J. Kenney, 1st U. S. Cav.
George Ennis, Co. B, Berdan Sharpshooters.	S. Emery, Co. I, 6th Maine Regiment.

Further Particulars of the Prince-street Tragedy.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION—CONDITION OF MAJOR WATROUS.

Coroner WILDEY was requested by the friends of the wounded man, Maj. WATROUS, to attend last evening at about 8 o'clock, for the purpose of taking his final deposition. The Coroner attended punctually at the time appointed, but owing to advice of his counsel and particular friends, he (WATROUS) felt unwilling to give any further evidence in the matter, but promised the Coroner he would do so to-day.

The affair is beginning to assume a very serious shape, especially for some of the parties concerned. In yesterday's edition of the TIMES, we gave all that was then known of the circumstances attending this mysterious affair. Since then, the friends of CARSON have given some information which leads us to believe that a woman was at the bottom of the whole transaction, the